

92R.13

Volume Number

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Serials 2726-2850

16-12720

A.D. Richards 6-5-68

Justice

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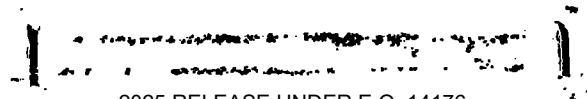
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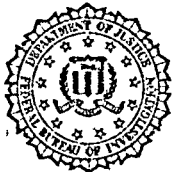
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2726

THRU

2850

Vol. 13



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

February 14, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WILLIAM D. SEARRON
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON,
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
CONGRESSMAN DEL CLAUSEN,
FORMER SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN (CALIFORNIA)
JANUARY 24, 1969
THREATS - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference made to FBI memorandum dated
February 4, 1969 captioned as above.

On February 7, 1969, William D. Searron was
interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Paramount,
California.

Searron admitted that he went to Congressman Del
Clausen's office in Downey, California on January 23, 1969
in an effort to obtain advice from Clausen as to how to
"clear his name", which had been slandered and libeled by
Bobby Kennedy. Searron stated that Kennedy believed Searron
was a communist and caused an investigation of him which
resulted in the loss of a job at Ford Motor Company and
damage to his reputation. Searron stated that although he
disliked the entire Kennedy family, he did not make any
statement to the effect that he had given the order to have
Bobby Kennedy killed. Searron stated he did tell Del Clausen's
secretary that he did know prior to Bobby's death that Bobby
was going to be killed. Searron stated that he had a
premonition of Bobby's death, and had tried to warn him but
had been unable to do so.

8 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Secret Service, LA (RM)
② - Los Angeles

JCW/klm
(11)

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56-156-2726

WILLIAM D. SEARRON
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON,
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
CONGRESSMAN DEL CLAUSEN,
FORMER SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN (CALIFORNIA)
JANUARY 24, 1969

Searron stated that he was unable to explain the premonition except that he has a "gift from God" that allows him to see into the future, but that no one will believe him.

Searron continued that he did not threaten Edward Kennedy, Governor Reagan, President Nixon or Clausen, but had merely told Clausen's secretary that unless he could get some help in clearing up his reputation, he intended to withdraw all of his contributions to their future campaigns, and that he would run for President of the United States himself. Searron stated that he felt that he could win if he got the nomination.

The following description of Searron was obtained through observation and interview:

Race	Caucasion
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	September 26, 1923
Place of Birth	State of Indiana
Height	5'10"
Weight	195 pounds
Hair	Brown, cut short and balding
Eyes	Blue
Residence	16258 Georgia Street Paramount, California
Employment	None
Characteristics	Very bad teeth, and appeared mentally unbalanced.
Parents	Mrs. Mary Neitzel, Mother Box 115 Snelling, California
Marital Status	Divorced
Military Service	U.S. Army Number [REDACTED] World War II veteran, and has veterans Administration Number [REDACTED] Received 30 percent disability.

WILLIAM D. SEARRON
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON,
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
CONGRESSMAN DEL CLAUSEN,
FORMER SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN (CALIFORNIA)
JANUARY 24, 1969

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/14/69

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: KENSALT
(LA File 56-156)

WILLIAM D. SEARRON,
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. NIXON,
SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY,
CONGRESSMAN DEL CLAUSEN,
FORMER SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN (CALIFORNIA)
JANUARY 24, 1969
THREATS - MISCELLANEOUS
(LA File 175-0-279)

Los Angeles teletype dated 1/24/69, Bureau letter dated 1/31/69, and Los Angeles airtel dated 2/4/69, all concerning "WILLIAM D. SEARRON, THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON", etc., and Bureau letter dated 1/27/69 under "KENSALT" caption, which requested Los Angeles to interview SEARRON regarding his statement that he ordered BOBBY KENNEDY killed.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an FD-376 and eight copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning the interview of WILLIAM D. SEARRON. An FD-302 of the interview is being maintained in Los Angeles files.

One copy of this LHM is being disseminated to United States Secret Service, Los Angeles.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc 10)(RM)
- ② - Los Angeles
 - ① - 56-156
 - ① - 175-0-279

JCW/klm
(6)

fo

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56-156-2727

F B I

Date: 2/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-5481) (RUC)

KENSALT
(OO: LA)RE: KHAIBAR KHAN, aka
Khaibar Goodarzian
and family

Re LA airtel to SF, 2/4/69.

Enclosed are 19 copies of FD-302 representing re-interview
of LAURENCE DAVID STRICK.*mmw*
② Los Angeles (Encs. - 19)
1 San FranciscoHEW:ER
(3)*make ends
& index*

56-156-2728

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 19 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 2/18/69

CONFIDENTIALTransmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-4217)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

RE: ABDEEN JABARAClassified by SP6 BJA/KC
Declassify on: OADR
C.N. 255,315

Re Los Angeles airtel, dated 2/12/69.

DE 1050-PSI, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during October and November, 1967, that ABDEEN JABARA, a Detroit attorney, attended three meetings of the Detroit Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which were held on 8/30/67, 9/6/67, and 10/4/67. [C]

DE 1239-PSI, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 7/3/68, that JABARA spoke at a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) held 6/21/68 at Detroit. FNSF are open-type meetings sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Detroit. Source stated JABARA was inscribed at the Forum as author of a monograph on "Armistice Law for a Palestine Liberation Organization." At the Forum, mentioned above, JABARA spoke on the expansionist tactics of modern Israel which JABARA stated was demonstrated by the June, 1967, take over by Israel of Jordanian and Egyptian territory.

The "Detroit News" edition of 1/16/69, page 23A, contained an article about JABARA entitled, "Detroiter Helps Underdog, And This Time It Is Sirhan". The article states a Detroit lawyer who favors defending underdogs and liberal causes, is a volunteer involved in the defense of SIRHAN SIRHAN on trial in Los Angeles for his life for the killing of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. This person is 30 years

② - Los Angeles (RM)

2 - Detroit

(1-100-34653)

LES/jlg

(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS CLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

56-156-2729

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FEB 20 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
A. R. Richards	

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Special Agent in Charge

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old and single and a partner in a law firm called Lafferty, Reosti, and Jabara, 726 Pallister, Detroit.

The article states JABARA was born in Michigan of Lebanese parents and his mother still lives in Mancelona, Mich.

The article states that JABARA speaks and writes Arabic, and was reared as a Moslem even while attending the Methodist Church in Mancelona, Mich.

He attended the University of Michigan and graduated from law school at Wayne State University and also studied at American University in Beirut, Lebanon in 1965.

The article states that it is because of his fluency in the Arabic language that he is involved in the SIRHAN trial.

The article states that the defense was receiving many letters from all over the world bearing on the case, and many letters were in Arabic. JABARA is helping with the translations. JABARA is also helping to explain the California legal system to SIRHAN's parents during court sessions.

The article states that plans call for JABARA to remain with the SIRHAN defense team until the first part of February when he is expected to return to Detroit. At that time, he and his partners are scheduled to defend three young men accused of local bombings of a draft board, police stations, and the CIA in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The article states that JABARA is involved in the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The article states that JABARA lives in Highland Park and has three brothers and three sisters.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL**CONFIDENTIAL**

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-25-67)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

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Date: 2/19/69

RE:

Berhan Berhan Berhan
Civil Rights *212*

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Recap AA Orndee O. Robert, Jr.
dated 2/7/69.

Make corrections as indicated
on reverse side of 0570-1560-2730

Enc.

Bufile

62-587

Ufile

06-156

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 19 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Page 22, P1, line 1, delete the last
word, "he"

Page 37, P1, line 2, clear Queens
in description note correct spelling
tinge.

Page 45, P3, line 4, reception misspelled
"5, latter's (apostrophe)

Page 55, P2, 3, 4, assassinated and
assassination misspelled

Page 82, P3, line 2, BISHARA

Page 126, P4, next to last line,
last word. clothing

Page 127, P1, line 4, clear Los

Page 154, P4, line 7, political
misspelled.

NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., Feb. 19, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #37

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 37th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6 -- Two prospective alternate jurors in the murder trial of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan were unseated today by peremptory challenges by both the prosecution and defense.

Mrs. Zena F. Lewis was challenged on legal grounds by the prosecution after she told Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker that she could decide on the matter of guilt or innocence, but that under no circumstances could she vote a death penalty.

Five alternate jurors have been chosen and one seat remains to be filled, but both sides have 11 peremptory challenges.

* * *

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7 -- "Lawyers in the Sirhan murder trial labored without success today to complete selection of six alternate jurors . . ." reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Five prospective alternates were examined, but none were chosen. Mrs. Linda S. Katrenich was excused because she was so opposed to the death penalty that she would never vote for it in a murder case.

Another prospective juror, Mrs. Bernadine Holmquist, said her

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56-156-2731

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

opinions of Sirhan were so strong that his defense lawyers would have to prove to her he should not be sent to the gas chamber for first degree murder, added the newspaper.

* * *

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8 -- "Defense attorneys in the Sirhan murder trial expect the admitted slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to go to prison for the killing, but they hope to save him from San Quentin's gas chamber," a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) stated today.

Continued the article:

"This startling admission came from Sirhan's chief defense counsel, Grant B. Cooper, as defense and prosecution continued their so far unsuccessful search for six alternates for the jury which will try the 24-year old Jordanian immigrant."

Cooper told a prospective juror "that not only would the defense concede Sirhan shot Kennedy, but also it would not attempt to win an acquittal for him."

At recess yesterday, the defense lawyer said that this "has been our plan all along, but we haven't said it publicly before. I thought it was time we did," the newspaper quoted Cooper as saying.

Added the newspaper:

"Defense sources said Sirhan was aware of his lawyers' strategy and accepted it. However, Cooper's courtroom announcement appeared to upset the defendant . . ."

* * *

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9 -- Writing of jurors in the Sirhan case, John Douglas in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) noted that they

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will soon "begin an experiment in communal living which may last a quarter of a year and end with their deciding whether a young man will live or die."

The 18 jurors (12 plus 6 alternates) will live in isolation in a downtown Los Angeles hotel (Biltmore), and their material needs will be the responsibility of Superior Court bailiffs. The Right Rev. Francis Eric Bloy, bishop of the Los Angeles Episcopal Diocese, will be chaplain to the jury.

"For the jurors, the Biltmore experience will in many ways be like living in a prep-school dormitory. But the prefects will carry guns and wear uniforms of Los Angeles deputy sheriffs.

"There will be half a dozen stationed on the Biltmore's sixth floor, where the county has taken over a full wing of 25 rooms for the jury.

"Each juror will have his own room for which the county will pay \$9 a day. The deputy sheriffs will be housed in rooms costing \$8 a day.

"When the jurors want privacy they can stay in their own rooms. If they seek the society of their colleagues, they will be able to do so in two recreation rooms. Television will be available -- but censored by a deputy who will make sure that no television news of the trial is available to the jurors and alternates.

"Jurors will also be able to read newspapers and magazines, but all reference to the Sirhan case will have been cut from these before the jurors see them.

"On weekends, and -- should the trial last that long -- on holidays, they will be taken on trips.

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"Deputy Sheriff Willard Polhemus, Judge Walker's bailiff for the last nine years, will be 'social director' for the jurors. He has done this job before.

"Weekends the jurors can be visited by their husbands and wives, if they have them. The visits can extend overnight, if the spouse is willing to pay the Biltmore \$3 for a bed.

"Meals will be paid for by the county at the rate of \$8.50 a day. If a juror wants more food, or more expensive food, he has to pay for it himself.

"If a juror wants a drink, he can have one, provided he doesn't want too many. But, he will have to pay for them himself. The County of Los Angeles does not buy liquor.

"When the trial is concluded, the jurors will know each other better than nearly any group in the world.

"Among them will develop friendships and perhaps even love . . .

"And perhaps hate," concluded the article.

* * *

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10 -- Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, whose office is prosecuting Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, met today with prosecution and defense counsel in the chambers of Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker.

Both sides said later they had discussed scale model parts of the Ambassador Hotel, where the senator was shot last June 5. They declined further comment, but one Los Angeles newspaper (Times) speculated that Younger's visit may mean "a new development . . . in the case against" Sirhan.

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Meanwhile, Grant B. Cooper, one of Sirhan's lawyers, today predicted that the sixth and final alternate juror will be chosen tomorrow (Tuesday, February 11).

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) quoted Cooper as saying that if the selection is completed by noon on Tuesday, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton can make his opening statement on Thursday, February 13.

The alternate jurors, tentatively seated, include Clarence Yaw, businessman; Mrs. Eleanor Landgreen, wife of an insurance adjustor; John H. Johnson, computer design engineer; and Mrs. Bertha Feenstra, wife of an electrician.

All could be removed by defense and prosecution peremptory challenges -- those for which lawyers need give no reason.

Concerning today's meeting in the judge's chambers, the newspaper said "major carpentry that will be needed in the eighth floor Hall of Justice courtroom where Sirhan is being tried" was discussed.

Continued the newspaper:

"The Los Angeles Police Department's special Sirhan task force has constructed two scale models -- one of the ground floor of the Ambassador Hotel, the other of the kitchen off the hotel's Embassy Room where Kennedy was shot.

"The larger mockup will give the jury a view of the scene of the crime. It will be used instead of letting the jurors visit the hotel. Security considerations for Sirhan rule out a visit to the scene.

"The second model -- that of the kitchen -- will probably be introduced in evidence, Cooper said.

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"Both models are very large and will require considerable rearrangement of the small courtroom."

As for selection of alternate jurors, 23 prospective ones were examined today, two tentatively seated were removed by prosecution and defense challenges and two replacements were named.

Three prospective alternates were challenged by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard after they expressed strong convictions against the death penalty. In two cases, Cooper opposed the prosecution challenge. The third was not contested.

* * *

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11 -- During a discussion on the Los Angeles County court system today, County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn "was especially critical of the cost of bringing Sirhan B. Sirhan to trial in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and the weeks spent in picking the Sirhan jury," reported Ray Zeman, county bureau chief, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

At the Board of Supervisors meeting, the 10-member special study commission on judicial procedures was asked to review the administration of justice in the county and make recommendations.

(Sen. Kennedy was slain on June 5, 1968, and indicted by the Grand Jury two days later. Jury selection began on January 13, 1969).

With the selection of six alternate jurors today, Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker swore in the alternate panel and released all 18 jurors until 8 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday, February 12) when they are to report to the Biltmore Hotel to be sequestered for the length of the trial.

The alternate jurors include:

Miss Gloria J. Haffey; George Stitzel, a Los Angeles Times pressroom foreman; Miss Ruth A. Stillman, insurance company adjuster; John H. Johnson, computer designer; Clarence Yaw, oil company purchaser; and Mrs. Eleanor B. Landgreen, housewife and mother of three sons.

* * *

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12 -- The reasons for the Sirhan trial -- the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy -- "have been obscured in the past few weeks as defense and prosecution lawyers have stepped through the delicate minuet of jury selection and preliminary motions," John Douglas, staff writer, noted in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) today.

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However, he reported things "will be back in perspective tomorrow" (Thursday, February 13) when the prosecution opens the case for the People.

While there is little argument about the basic facts of Kennedy's murder, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton told Douglas, "there are things people don't know."

These will be revealed when the prosecution makes its opening statements to the jury and alternates, "but they will ring loudest in the ears of the man whose fate they are designed to seal -- Sirhan," continued Douglas.

After the presentation by the prosecution, one of the defense attorneys, Emile Zola Berman, will speak, said the newspaper.

"The defense strategy is to move as rapidly as possible to take the edge off" of the prosecution's presentations, "which it admits will be very damaging."

The prosecution "is going for the jugular. Sirhan admits slaying Kennedy, and his lawyers concede he cannot escape punishment. But they want that penalty to be paid in prison, not in the death house.

"The prosecution wants the jury to find the youthful Jordanian immigrant guilty of first degree murder, and then, in the subsequent penalty trial, to condemn him."

Continued the newspaper:

"The defense views the Kennedy murder, in part, as a political assassination. As it seeks to prove that Sirhan acted under 'diminished capacity' -- that his killing of Senator Kennedy was without malice -- (Defense Lawyer Russell) Parsons believes that it may be necessary to show

more --

That obsession with the Arab-Israeli struggle, and Kennedy's avowed es-
tablishment of the Israeli cause preyed on Sirhan's mind. Witnesses will be
produced to testify to this.

"Nucleus of the defense case will be the Sirhan family, com-
patriots of the young Arab, and a team of forensic psychiatrists, headed
by UCLA's Dr. Bernard Diamond.

"Then, forecasts Dep. Dist. Atty. David Fitts:

"The true arena of this conflict will become the mind of Sirhan
Sirhan."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Times) today declared
that "Sirhan Bishara Sirhan probably will plead guilty to first-degree
murder in the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy . . ."

* * *

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13 -- The prosecution made its opening state-
ment today in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case, after Superior Judge Herbert V.
Walker denied a motion for mistrial made by Defense Lawyer Grant B. Cooper.

The motion for a mistrial was based on grounds that a story in a
Los Angeles newspaper (Times) yesterday "prejudiced Sirhan's rights to a
fair trial by saying the 24-year old defendant probably would change his
plea from innocent to guilty of first-degree murder," wrote Dave Smith,
staff writer.

The denial was issued by the judge after he questioned the jurors
privately in chambers. "Though several jurors admitted hearing of the
story, Judge Walker said, all agreed they could disregard it and decide
the case solely on the basis of evidence produced in court," the news-
paper related.

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Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts made the opening statement for the prosecution and presented this information:

Sirhan was in the Ambassador Hotel kitchen 47 hours before the assassination and was seen by two witnesses.

Returning to the kitchen on June 5, 1968, Sirhan shot the Senator at almost point-blank range, firing several shots which fatally wounded Kennedy and injured five others.

On the day of the shooting, Sirhan spent most of the time at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, and told another club patron he was going to use his gun for hunting.

"It could kill a dog," Fitts said Sirhan told a witness who will testify later in the trial, reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Sirhan told Jess Unruh, former State Assembly speaker, he shot Kennedy "for my country." The statement was made when Unruh accompanied Sirhan and two police officers to the Rampart Division Police Station following the arrest of the Jordanian immigrant. Unruh will testify to this Fitts said, according to the newspaper.

Fitts began his presentation with a series of key dates, which he listed in chronological order.

The first was August 10, 1965, when Albert Leslie Hertz purchased a .22 caliber "Cadet" Iver-Johnson, eight-shot revolver. The pistol eventually found its way into the possession of George Erhart, a co-worker of Munir Sirhan, the defendant's brother.

On the next date, on or about February 2, 1968, Fitts added, Erhart drove to the Sirhan home in Pasadena, with a companion and "in the

more --

daylight hours waited jointly for Munir and Sirhan Sirhan." The purpose of the visit was to sell Munir the gun, reported the newspaper.

Munir produced \$19 and the defendant paid \$6 for the gun.

On June 1, 1968, Sirhan visited a gun shop in Pasadena, where he purchased "several boxes of .22 caliber ammunition called 'mini-magnum' from a clerk," said Fitts.

"Getting ahead of my story," Fitts continued, "Sen. Kennedy was killed with mini-magnum ammunition."

On June 2, 1968, there was a reception for the Senator and ". . . among those who attended was Sirhan Sirhan. He was observed in the lobby area" of the Ambassador Hotel.

Fitts also stated that Mrs. Miriam Davis went into the Ambassador kitchen for a drink of water and "she observed Sirhan in one of the kitchens leaning on a bar, dressed casually. She mistook him for a hotel employee.

"She will testify at this trial."

The next date noted by Fitts was June 4, 1968, election day. Sirhan went to the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club where he "spent hours on the pistol range, engaged in rapid fire practice at which he excelled."

On June 5, said Fitts, Sirhan "stood on a tray rack in a recess area immediately alongside the ice machine. Sirhan stepped quickly from the rack . . .

"The Senator stood all unaware.

"Sirhan reached into the waistband of his trousers.

"He walked to the side of Karl Uecker (hotel maitre de standing with Kennedy) . . .

more --

"He extended his right arm across in front of Uecker. His left hand was in the vicinity of the Senator's head . . . and at point-blank range he fired eight shots.

"It is probably the first shot that resulted in the Senator's death 25 hours later.

"The muzzle range (of this shot) was one inch. Kennedy's right hand went to his right ear."

The force of the shots knocked Kennedy to the ground. "He fell backward and came to rest diagonally to the ice machine."

Fitts said that Bill Barry, a Kennedy bodyguard, wrestled the gun away from Sirhan, but the wiry Jordanian regained it. ". . . the scene was complete pandemonium . . .

"Roosevelt Grier (former football star and member of the Kennedy team) was accompanying Mrs. Ethel Kennedy . . . They were still outside the kitchen.

"Grier is a large man . . .

"He pushed his way through the crowd . . . and wrestled the gun from the defendant . . .

"He gave it to Rafer Johnson (former Olympic decathlon star and another Kennedy partisan) for safekeeping . . ."

Fitts continued, "Johnson asked, 'Why did you do it?'"

"Sirhan answered, 'I will explain.'"

Fitts then proceeded to tell of Sirhan's arrest and his refusal to divulge his name to police.

When Travis White, one of the police officers who arrested Sirhan, asked the defendant about the crime, Sirhan replied: "You think

more --

I am crazy . . . so you can use it in evidence against me . . ."

Sirhan carried no documents when arrested, but did have an automobile key and \$480.10 in cash, including four \$100 bills.

The key led to tracing the defendant's car parked near the Ambassador Hotel. In the car was Sirhan's wallet and a receipt for ammunition bearing his fingerprints.

Sirhan, continued Fitts, was not identified until his brother, Munir, went to the Pasadena Police Station to identify him.

Kennedy, related the deputy district attorney, was taken to the Central Receiving Hospital and later transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital, where a team of physicians, led by Dr. Henry Cuneo, performed brain surgery.

A bullet was recovered which ballistics tests will show was fired from Sirhan's gun, Fitts alleged.

Continuing his narration, Fitts stated:

"At roughly 1:45 a.m., June 6, 1968, the Senator expired. He was pronounced dead by Dr. Cuneo."

There were "five bullet holes in the coat the Senator was wearing -- three entry holes and two exit," said Fitts. "Tests showed that the muzzle range for all the shots fired ranged from one to six inches.

"The evidence in this case will show that the defendant, Sirhan Sirhan, alone was responsible for this tragic incident.

"He acted alone and not in concert with others . . ." concluded Fitts.

One Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported that, "The

more --

defense scored one point during the prosecution opening.

"Fitts tried to make reference to diaries Sirhan kept which were seized in a search of his Pasadena home the morning of the shooting. The defense, which claims they were seized illegally, objected, and Judge Herbert V. Walker, presiding over the trial, sustained their objection."

Before Fitts began his presentation, Judge Walker told the jurors that all of the attorneys were "competent, ethical and good lawyers."

He also stated that opening statements were not to be considered as evidence, but rather as outlines of what the defense and prosecution propose to prove.

* * *

more --

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14 -- 'Sirhan Bishara Sirhan rose from his chair to protest the opening statement of his own defense counsel Friday, as attorney Emile Zola Berman described him as an 'immature, emotionally disturbed and mentally ill youth,' reported Dave Smith, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

As Berman said his client, the accused assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was mentally ill, Sirhan began to rise from his chair and murmured "No, No," continued the writer.

At this point, Superior Court Inspector William Conroy leaned over the chair of Michael McCowan, defense investigator, and said "Talk to him, Mike."

McCowan leaned over, pushed Sirhan back into his chair with both hands and lectured him for several minutes as Berman continued his opening statement.

In his remarks, Berman said, "There is no doubt and we have told you this from the beginning, that he did in fact fire the shot that killed Senator Kennedy."

Berman added that his client "admired and loved" the Senator and killed the Senator when "he was out of contact with reality, in a trance in which he had no voluntary control over his will, his judgment, his feelings or his actions."

The attorney said that the killing "was unplanned and undeliberate; impulsive and without premeditation or malice, totally a product of a sick, obsessed mind and personality."

He then outlined a story of wartime atrocity and childhood emotional disturbance in Sirhan's first 12 years in his native Palestine,

more --

saying that it was at the sight of violence in the Israeli-Arab conflicts, and exposure to danger and flight from bombs that Sirhan began to experience spells or trances.

Berman claimed that psychiatrists and sociologists would support defense evidence that these experiences left the defendant with obsessions and fantasies that deepened seriously after the family immigrated here in 1957, finally leaving him so mentally deteriorated that he was incapable of premeditated murder, the newspaper reported.

The late Senator's campaign statements in May and June, 1968, advocating U. S. military aid to Israel were a "heavy shock" to Sirhan, said Berman.

In concluding the opening statement, Berman asked the jury "to listen to the evidence, to adopt what science has to offer and to consult your conscience. In short, let true justice be done."

Following the statement, the prosecution called three witnesses, Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d'hotel at the Ambassador Hotel; Edward Minasian, formerly an assistant maitre d'hotel; and Juan Romero, former busboy.

Uecker told the jury that he was leading Sen. Kennedy by the right hand from a victory celebration in the Embassy Ballroom to another party on the floor below when an unidentified Kennedy aide told him:

"No, we're not going to go there. We're going to the press room."

It was last-minute decision, said the hotel official. As Uecker led Kennedy, someone brushed past him quickly as he looked another way, and Uecker heard "something like a firecracker," followed by another and another.

more --

The first "firecracker," the prosecution told the jury in its opening statement yesterday, was a bullet fired from one inch from the Senator's head, and is believed to have been the shot that resulted in his death 25 hours later.

Minasian, who was also leading the Senator, said he believed Kennedy saw the gun that took his life.

"I believe he raised his hand to try to protect himself because I'm sure he saw the revolver, the same as I did," Minasian told the jury.

The other witness, Romero, said he knelt beside the stricken senator and placed a rosary in the dying hand.

The defense lawyers questioned the three witnesses "closely on the placement of large wall mirrors outside the Embassy Ballroom, where Sirhan is said to have loitered for much of the evening," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Continued the article:

"The purpose of these questions was not specified, but they seemed to indicate the defense might attempt to show that Sirhan was in a state of self-induced hypnosis at the time of the slaying.

"The questions recalled Berman's earlier statements about Sirhan's dabbling with mystic experiments with fishing sinkers, candles and mirrors, his "spells" and "trances" and hypnosis performed on him since the assassination by defense psychiatrists.

##

F B I

Date: 2/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 2/20/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a 17-page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 2/19/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Los Angeles

RJL/mjn
(5)

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED 10
FILED 10

Approved: [Signature]Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

56-156-2732

Date: 2-11-69

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 62-587)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(163-919)

Title	Character
KENSALT	
RE: REBECCA FOGEL	Reference Ottawa R/S 11-22-68.

Enclosed are the following communications received from the RCMP: Original and two copies of RCMP letter dated 2-7-69, together with three copies of the enclosure thereto.

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-86 BY G-1 BJA/142

C.N. 255,315

Dissemination

- ☐ May be made as received
☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
☐ May not be made without further clearance with RCMP

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Status with this office:

- ☒ RUC
☐ Pending
 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
 MLI:jhc
 (2)

Do not write in space below	
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FEB 13 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
AO Richards uckg	
56-156-2733	

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-25-67)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
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☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date 2-17-69

RE:

KENSALT

RE: REBECCA FOGEL

56-156-2396

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

*Merge
my share per my ph.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-86 BY SP6 BJA/KR

C.N. 255,315

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FEB 19 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BE ADDRESSED:

THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA 7, CANADA



TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE DOIT
ÊTRE ADRESSÉE COMME SUIT:

LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA 7, CANADA

HEADQUARTERS - DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

YOUR NO.
VOTRE N°

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

OUR NO.
NOTRE N°

HQ-702-Q-2-1301

February 7, 1969

Mr. Moss Lee Innes,
c/o United States Embassy,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Rebecca FOGEL

1. Attached are copies of "A" Division report dated January 24, 1969, with letter referred to therein which may be of interest to the bureau.
2. We will advise you further on the deportation aspect relating to this individual.

W. F. G. Perry, Insp.,
A/Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch.

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-86 BY G-1 BJA/IVC

C.N. 255,315

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 17 1969	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

"A" DIVISION

69-A-702-10

OTTAWA, 28 JAN 69.

NCO i/c G.I.S.

re: Rebecca FOGEL - (DB: 10 OCT 30)
Enquiry re:

.....;

1. Your report dated 24 JAN 69 is acknowledged.
2. It is noted that the Department of Manpower and Immigration will conduct an enquiry into FOGEL's case on 10 FEB 69. Please report the outcome of this enquiry. Should FOGEL not be deported, please submit forms C-55 in the usual manner, together with a photograph.

S.U.I.
DD: 18 FEB 69

J.B. CIRoux, Insp.
Comdg. Ottawa S/Div.

cc CO "A" together with
G.I.S. report dated
24 JAN 69.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-80 BY G-1 BJB/lyr

C.N. 255,315

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 29 1969	
LOS ANGELES	

62-587-1100

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION "A"	DATE 24 JAN 69	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC: 69-702-2 (GIS) 69-A-702-10
BARDED 47	SUB-DIVISION SOUS-DIVISION Ottawa		
	DETACHMENT DETACHEMENT G.I.S.		

RE:
OBJET:

✓ Rebecca FOGEL - (BD: 10 OCT 30)
Enquiry Re:

BARDED = 25

178-702-2-2-1301

NO RECORD
JAN 30 1969
CIB INDEX

20 JAN 69

1. An enquiry was instituted as a result of information being received from Protective Sub/Division that an unidentified person was carrying a placard on Parliament Hill bearing the following: "TRUDEAU who is blackmailing you? Why do you permit the R.C.M.P. to tap my phone and intercept my mail? It is illegal."
2. I made a patrol to Parliament Hill at approximately 11:45 a.m. where I met a Miss Rebecca FOGEL, 154 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ontario. Immediately upon hearing her speak, I recognized her voice as that of a person whom I had heard on the program "Green Line" on Radio Station CFRA in Ottawa. When asked whether she had been on the program, she stated she had. On this program she had stated that the F.B.I. were responsible for the assassinations of John and Robert KENNEDY and Dr. Martin Luther KING and also that she had known the assassins in all three cases because they had frequented the same bar as she had in New Orleans. She gave her former American address as being 2323 South Carrollton, New Orleans, U.S.A.
3. She stated that the R.C.M.P. are harassing her and trying to prevent her from making statements concerning the F.B.I. and their relation with the assassinations.
4. She also stated that the R.C.M.P. have intercepted her mail and that two letters she had received had been opened by unknown persons. She said that she had been advised by Post Office officials that the R.C.M.P. have the right to stop the delivery of mail. In speaking with her, I learned that she was planning to see a Mr. CLAIRE, an employee of the Post Office on Besserer Street this date at 1:30 p.m. with regard to the non-delivery of her mail.
5. According to FOGEL, the R.C.M.P. are responsible for tapping her telephone line. She stated that Steven PATRICK who appears on the C.B.C. Television Program "Something Else" has verified that her telephone is being tapped.

NO RECORD - CIB ...2

Checked by K

C.F.

Date 27-1-69

DE:
OBJET:

PAGE 2

Rebecca FOGEL - (DB: 10 OCT 30)
Enquiry re:

69-702-2 (GIS)

23 JAN 69

6. I interviewed a Mr. Derek CHASE of Radio Station CFRA who has a substantial amount of information regarding FOGEL. In reading CHASE's file on FOGEL it was learned that a Dr. VALOIS, Ottawa General Hospital recommended that FOGEL commit herself for psychiatric treatment. In September she was admitted to Civic Hospital under the supervision of Dr. McKENDRY. CHASE's file indicated that she had attempted to see the Prime Minister but was refused by his office. CHASE also advised that she had been on several radio programs in Montreal and Toronto. It was also learned that FOGEL is subject of Manpower and Immigration File no. 235-42605 and that she had sent a five page letter to the Prime Minister, a copy of this letter being held by a Mr. L. COLETTI of the above Department.

7. I spoke with Mr. COLETTI, of Manpower and Immigration, 71 Bank St., Phone 2-5377 where I learned that she had entered Canada on 1 SEP 68 and applied for Landed Immigrant Status on 27 SEP 68. According to COLETTI she has come to Canada for her own safety. She feels that if she would remain in the U.S.A., the F.B.I. would quietly dispose of her because of the statements she has made about the assassinations.

8. FOGEL does not qualify for Citizenship according to the point system under which immigrants are rated by Manpower and Immigration. She has been asked to leave Canada by Manpower and Immigration on two separate occasions, but has refused, consequently a special inquiry has been set for 10 FEB 69 at 1:00 p.m.

9. In the event that FOGEL is not deported, which is highly unlikely, a photo will be obtained and she will be made subject of the yellow coded Gazette cards.

10. Copy of the letter which was written to the Prime Minister is attached for information purposes. This letter explains her actions in the U.S.A. and her reason for being in Canada.

CONCLUDED HERE:

C.J. Stienwandt Cst.
(C.J. Stienwandt) #23245

(J.S.N.) S/Sgt.
N.C.O. i/c G.I.S.

Miss Rebecca J. [unclear]
303 Frank St. [unclear]
Ottawa 4 Canada
Sup^{er}MINISTER'S OFFICE
FILE CHECK

Min's Office N.P.H.
C.H.O. H.C. 11 22/55
Date 27-9-68

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I am an American citizen who has come to Canada with hopes that you will not only grant me political asylum but eventually Canadian citizenship as I wish to remain an American citizen.

I in July of 1968 I went to your embassy in Washington and spoke to an aide named Mr. Adams. I explained why it was necessary for me to leave my country and put it all in writing - Before speaking with Mr. Adams - I called Mr. Ritchie and told him all about my problem - He in turn referred me to a Mr. Henry who said Mr. Adams could and would handle this situation.

I grant you that Mr. Adams did take my state but let I can assure you sir I never again heard from him - It is my belief that Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contacted him and convinced him that I was mentally deranged or else he was lied. This is a I necessarily been in a hurry since what I am implying is that it was quite possible Mr. Adams was told that aiding me in any way could prove embarrassing to the Canadian Govt - and he would far more benefit his Country by choosing to ignore this situation rather than bring it to the attention

of the Administration -

To clarify what this is all about I will try and explain briefly just what has transpired -

While working for the U.S. Federal Govt. as a post office clerk I made highly inflammatory state ments against Mr. J. Edgar Hoover - Pres. Lyndon Johnson and the entire stand of the present Administration on the Viet Nam War - as I am very much against the fact the United States has played in destroying the Vietnamese people -

I stated quite frankly and openly in the presence of supervisors and other post office personnel that I felt this Administration was geared for murder not only for what they were doing in Viet Nam but because they had authorized and perpetrated the murder of the late President John F. Kennedy -

I went on to explain that they wanted Mr. Kennedy dead for three very major reasons:

- ① He had publicly stated he was going to retire Mr. Hoover on his 70th birthday -
- ② He was going to remove the oil depletion tax concession that enabled a personal friend of Mr. Hoover's named Mr. H. L. Hunt to pay several hundred dollars ^{income tax} annually on a billion

do earn a year income.

③ And because he was getting to a point where he realized our position in the Viet Nam war was morally and ethically wrong plus economically unfeasible - and intended to put a halt to it -

It was after having made these state ments and circulating a petition to impeach Gov. Ronald Reagan (a detestable man in my estimation) that I was ordered to do heavy lifting of mail sacks by my self - I did as I was told and while lifting the sacks I ruptured a disc in the lower lumbar region -

The Fed. Govt. acknowledged the injury was sustained in the line of duty and awarded me a monthly compensation check. But refused me any medical aid outside the use of habit forming pain killers.

When I refused to use these drugs my compensation check was held up for ten weeks and it was only when I went to Congress man Philip Burton's office for help - were they released after a call was put through by him -

Since then I have ^{been} systematically denied medical treatment for my injury and other illness that have come as a result of lack of proper medical attention.

In June of 1968 I went to Washington to protest the treatment I had been ~~receiving~~ receiving and to have my compensation award rectified as -

was not the correct amount.

While I was there I tried to give evidence of a meeting that had taken place in which I encountered Sirhan Bishara Sirhan - I felt the situation that had occurred at that time warranted some investigation - But when I tried to speak to various officials I was told to forget it and to mind my own business or there would be trouble.

Ever since the murders of Rev. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy I have been contending that they were murdered by the same people for almost the same reasons that John F. Kennedy was killed - I was particularly of this as far as Senator Kennedy went because of what had transpired during my encounter with Mr. Sirhan.

So I put my beliefs in writing and sent them to people whom I hoped would investigate what I had to say, I act accordingly -

After doing so and raising my point of view publicly an agent of the F.B.I. came to my apt. presented credentials showing his name to be a Mr. Channon. He then proceeded to tell me that unless I stopped saying the things I had been I would be swept off the street and committed to a mental hospital. He also said he felt I was strongly deluded.

a. That he felt I should commit myself -
 When I told him I thought if I was stupid
 enough to commit myself I'd never get out
 alive he told me I could have an accident
 if I did not cease making these accusations -

He also assured me I'd get no medical
 treatment unless I did commit myself -

Finding he was able to make good his
 threat no matter where I went for help
 I decided to come to Canada with hopes
 that I might get the medical help here -

at present I am a patient at Civic Hospital -
 To my knowledge I am being given proper
 medical treatment at the moment although
 I was refused admission until I ran an ad in the
 Ottawa Citizen newspaper requesting medical help -
 Hoping you will be able to grant me the
 political asylum I seek and Canadian citizenship
 I respectfully await your decision -

Sincerely yours,
 Rebecca Fogel

FBI

Date: 2/26/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, Los Angeles (56-156)
From: Director, FBI (62-587)

KENSALT

Reurairtel 1/27/69 to which was enclosed a
letterhead memorandum concerning Walter Sherrill Crowe, Jr.

The Department has indicated that copies of the
above referred to letterhead memorandum should be furnished
to the Prosecutor's Office, Los Angeles County. Handle
and advise.

*See Ser 2701
2702*

*1 HR given to
La Jolla
2/28/68
documentation
Walter Sherrill Crowe*

56-156-2734

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 28 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Sent Via _____

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Per _____

FBI

Date: 2/26/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 1/28/69 and
Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, 2/5/69.

Photographs received from Bureau with referenced
Bureau airtel and Los Angeles copies of those same photographs
returned to HERBERT MC ROY on 2/26/69. MC ROY is Administrative
Assistant to Los Angeles County Chief Medical Examiner Dr.
THOMAS NOGUCHI. A receipt for the return of the photographs
was obtained.

3 - Bureau
② - Los Angeles

RJL/ljn

(5) *JB*

OFFICE COPY

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED lc
FILED lc

Approved: Wt Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

56-156-2735



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

February 26, 1969

Received from SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR., Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1340 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California, two (2) copies each of photos numbered 141 K, 154 K, 160 K, 161 K, 164 K, 165 K, 166 K, 167 K, and 170 K which were submitted as part of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY Autopsy photos.

SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

1 - Coroner
3 - 56-156*
(4)

See 100-195

56-156-2736

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 26 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION
P. O. BOX 1859, SACRAMENTO

C-549994
fo. la

The following CD record, NUMBER

14 S 2 U 141 7
1 1 U 101 4

2 CYS 009

BRN LCU 7-3 210 MICH 8-22-1944

IS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DAVID LEE MYERS

ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	DEPARTMENT AND NUMBER	NAME	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
1-20-62	PD LOS ANGELES 001307-4/079411	DAVID LEE MYERS	210.2 PC (HURLING MISSILES AT TRAIL) DELINQUENT	1-22-62, RUL COMPLETED
2-16-67	PD LOS ANGELES 001307-4/079936	DAVID LEE MYERS	WARR. 484 PC (PT) & 10852 VC	
6-6-67	SO LOS ANGELES C-549494	DAVID LEE MYERS	BREAK OR REM VEH. PARTS (LA PD ARR.)	15 DS.

FINGERPRINTS

WHEN RELEASED
RIGHT FINGERS

PHONE CALL RECORD

HAVE COMPLETED SUCH OF MY ALLOWABLE PHONE CALLS
S I DESIRE David Myers

(INMATES SIGNATURE)

HAVE NOT COMPLETED MY ALLOWABLE PHONE CALLS AND
WISH TO DO SO.

(INMATES SIGNATURE)

FUSED TO SIGN _____ DEPUTY HEARY, JUL 2002

S.O.D.	CHARGE
When you were arrested, were you charged with BAIL BOND, O.R. (Own Recognizance), or PROMISE TO APPEAR (a CITATION) regarding ANY other Court Cases?	
NO	YES
Inmate's signature <u>David Myers</u>	
Deputy's signature <u>HEARY, JUL 2002</u>	

RIGHT THUMB

RIGHT THUMB

WELLEN LITER



A

RIFF'S DEPARTMENT
RTY RECORD
✓ 15 m 50 201 7
I 10 101 4

Appendix

BOOKING NUMBER 549 494		FILE NUMBER		RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU	
NAME: LAST MYERS, DAVID		FIRST LEE		MIDDLE	
BIRTHDATE 8-22-46		AGE 20		AKA NONE	
HT. 6-2		WT. 159		HAIR BRN	
EYES BLU		RACE WT		SEX M	
APTS. DIST. LACO		CHARGE (CODE NO. AND DEFINITION) 10852 VC		AD. CHG. BAIL	
15 DYS		WARR./COMM. NO. 613549		ARRESTING AGENCY & DETAIL LAPD	
DATE & TIME BKO. 6-6-67 337PM		WHERE BOOKED C.I.		JAIL LOC. 2100	
BIRTHPLACE		SOCIAL SEC. NO.		SCARS, MARKS, TATTOO, AND/OR ANY ADD'L ID CHARAC. XSCAR SCAR LT KEEN LT WRIST KEEN	
DRIV. LIC. NO. YES		STATE CALIF		RESIDENCE ADDRESS 14982 OSWALD ST / SYLMAR	
IN CASE OF ILLNESS NOTIFY: RELATIONSHIP, ADDRESS, CITY, PHONE CELIA MYERS / SAME / MOTHER		OCCUPATION SERVICE STATIN ATTENDANT		EMPLOYER POWERINE OIL CO	
ARRESTING OFFICER		BOOKING OFFICER BAKER		TRANSPORTING OFFICER TST	
CASH		BELT		GLASSES	
PRISONER'S SIG. FOR REC'T. OF FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY X		MISCELLANEOUS BLK WALLET/ LITER /		RECENT INJURY NONE	
CASH		RING YM		WATCH	
THE FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY WILL BE RETURNED UPON RELEASE OR REQUISITION		PRISONER'S SIG. FOR REC'T. OF REMAINING CASH & PROPERTY X		RELEASED TO: AGENCY AND DETAIL	
EXPIRATION ☐ FINE ☐ BAIL ☐ RELEASED BY:		PRISONER'S SIGNATURE (WHEN BOOKED) X		PRISONER'S SIGNATURE (WHEN RELEASED) X	

READ THIS: "PRISONER INFORMATION" IS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF YOUR PINK COPY OF THE BOOKING & PROPERTY RECORD. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO READ AND FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

7-21-67
(3171)

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

The following FBI record, NUMBER 89 534 G

, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD Los Angeles Calif	David Lee Myers #LA 601 357-M	1-20-62	219.2PC (hurling missiles at train) BKG 579611	rel to parents counselled & released
SO Los Angeles Calif	David Lee Myers #C-549494	6-6-67	breaking or removing vehicle parts	15 das

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as negative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964 O - 174

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
BOOKING AND PROPERTY RECORD

BOOKING NUMBER 549 494		FILE NUMBER		JAIL RECORDS	
NAME: LAST		FIRST		MIDDLE	
MYERS, DAVID		LEE			
BIRTHDATE		AGE		AKA	
[REDACTED]		20		NONE	
HT.	WT.	HAIR	EYES	RACE	SEX
6-2	155	BRO	BLU	WT	M
CHARGE (CODE NO. AND DEFINITION)		RPTG. DIST.			
10852 VC		LACO			
AD. CHG.		BAIL			
15 DYS					
WARR./COMM. NO.		ARRESTING AGENCY & DETAIL		PRISONER'S COMPLETE SIGNATURE	
613549		LAPD		X	
DATE & TIME BKG.		WHERE BOOKED		JAIL LOC.	
6-6-67 337P		C-1		200	
BIRTHPLACE		SOCIAL SEC. NO.		SCARS, MARKS, TATTOO, AND/OR ANY ADD'L ID CHARAC.	
K33 MUSKEGON, MICH		YES		XXXX SCAR LT KEEL LT WRIST KEEL	
DRIV. LIC. NO.		STATE		RESIDENCE ADDRESS	
YES		CALIF		14982 OSWALD ST / SYLMAR	
IN CASE OF ILLNESS NOTIFY: RELATIONSHIP, ADDRESS, CITY, PHONE		RECENT INJURY			
CELIA MYERS / SAGE / MOTHER		NONE			
OCCUPATION		EMPLOYER			
SERVICE STATION ATTENDANT		POWERLINE OIL CO BURBANK HOLLYWOOD WA			
ARRESTING OFFICER		BOOKING OFFICER		TRANSPORTING OFFICER	
		BAKER		IST	
CASH		BELT		GLASSES	
-----		-----		MISCELLANEOUS	
		PRISONER'S SIG. FOR REC'T. OF FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY			
CASH		RING		WATCH	
-----		YM		-----	
		MISCELLANEOUS			
		BLK WALLET / LITER /			
EXPIRATION		THE FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY WILL BE RETURNED UPON RELEASE OR REQUISITION			
REC'T NO.		PRISONER'S SIG. FOR REC'T. OF REMAINING CASH & PROPERTY			
PRISONER'S SIGNATURE (WHEN BOOKED)		PRISONER'S SIGNATURE (WHEN RELEASED)			
X David Lee Myers		X David Lee Myers			
READ THIS: "PRISONER INFORMATION" IS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF YOUR PINK COPY OF THE BOOKING & PROPERTY RECORD. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO READ AND FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THIS MATERIAL.					
DEF. C. I. HAGAN #1139					

76B650C-SH-J 294-10-65

JUN 20 1961

549494

L.A.P.D. 5

2100

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF LOS ANGELES JUDICIAL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The People of the State of California,

Deft. David L. Myers

to the SHERIFF OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

DIVISION NO. 71

CASE NO. 613549

The within-named person, defendant herein, having been convicted before a judge of the above-entitled court of the misdemeanor offense hereinafter described, and judgment having been duly entered in the docket of said court, I hereby certify that, as indicated below, the following is a true copy of the entry

thereof in said docket on JUN 6 1967, to wit:

"It is adjudged and ordered by the Court that, as a punishment for the crime of violation of

10852 VC, the defendant

David L. Myers shall be imprisoned in the County

Jail of Los Angeles County for the term of 15 days, and that said defendant shall be

discharged from imprisonment upon the expiration of said term";

MYERS, DWIGHT DAVID BLAIR

6 150 BRN BRN W M LACO

JUL. DETAINING ORDER WHITTIER PD
3-3-64 3:30 PM CJ 2400

3-16-64 10 Am

[illegible]

suppl

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Honorable WILLIAM F. POLINOWSKI

as Judge of the Juvenile Court:

Deputy Clerk

Date AUG 12 1964

Judge Sitting in Separate Session in the Exercise of his Jurisdiction

Deputy Sheriff

Reporter

Dept. No. 88-97-23

Case No. 293439

fug/war/.

In The Matter of MYERS, DAVID BLAIR

Deputy Probation Officer Boggs, minor, Deputy Sheriffs Sgt. Heeves, present. Minor advised by the court of his rights. Minor waives rights and consents to extradition. Waiver of extradition form signed by minor. Minor, a fugitive from Cherokee County, Iowa, is ordered detained in County Jail and released to Iowa State Authorities on their arrival. The court finds there are no adequate and proper facilities for detention of minor in Juvenile Hall. Minor remanded to custody of the Sheriff of Los Angeles County.

Posted in R/A

by

071-966

MYERS, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ DAVID BLAIR

A.2

6 150 17 BRN NONE BRN W M LACO

JUG. DETAINING ORDER
3-5-64 3:50 PM

WHITTIER PD
CJ : 2400

Inventive

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
BOOKING AND PROPERTY RECORD

FILE NUMBER		1	
NAME: LAST		FIRST	MIDDLE
MYERS		DAVID	BLAIR
BIRTHDATE	AGE	AKA	3
HT.	WT.	HAIR	EYES
			RACE
			SEX
			RPTG. DIST.
CHARGE (CODE NO. AND DEFINITION)			
5			
AD.CHG		BAIL	
6			
WARR/COMM NO.		ARRESTING AGENCY & DETAIL	
JUV. DETAINING ORDER		L A S D	
DATE & TIME BKG.		WHERE BOOKED	
3-6-64		DEPT. 96	
BIRTHPLACE		SOCIAL SEC. NO.	
SCARS, MARKS, TATTOO, AND/OR ANY ADD'L ID CHARAC.		9	
DRIV. LIC. NO.		STATE	
RESIDENCE ADDRESS		CITY	
10			
IN		OF ILLNESS NOTIFY: RELATIONSHIP, ADDRESS, CITY, PHONE	
11		RECENT INJURY	
12		EMPLOYER	
ARRESTING OFFICER		BOOKING OFFICER	
TRANSPORTING OFFICER		BOOKING CLERK	
CASH		BELT	
GLASSES		MISCELLANEOUS	
13		HAMLIN #2307	
14			
THE FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY IS TO BE RETURNED AT MAIN JAIL OR UPON RELEASE		PRISONER'S SIGNATURE FOR REC'T OF FOREGOING	
15			
CASH		RING	
WATCH		MISCELLANEOUS	
16		WALLER	
17			
18			
THE FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY WILL BE RETURNED UPON RELEASE OR REQUISITION		PRISONER'S SIG. FOR REC'T. OF REMAINING CASH & PROPERTY	
19			

768650-SH-291-5-63 @1

Cust Rec

IRC-BOM 1
BOM

3-13-64 FILE NO 7 000 641

BOOKING OF CENTRAL JAIL

PLEASE HAVE DAVID BLAIR MYERS BVC NO. 071 066 TANK 0400, CENTRAL
JAIL DRESSED AND READY TO BE RELEASED AT 10/00 A.M. 3-16-64
/REFER LT L W DEEVES NO 19 FILE NO 7 000 641/
PETER J. PITCHESS, SHERIFF

TSC HAM SVDS 533, PM

APR 16 1964

X Charles Solbeck
RELEASED TO: AGENCY A *LOUISIANA State*
CUST. OF *.....*

EXPIRATION ☐ FINE ☐ BAIL ☐

RELEASED BY:

REC NO.

931

PRISONER'S SIGNATURE (WHEN BOOKED)

PRISONER'S SIGNATURE (WHEN RELEASED)

X *David Blair Myers*

X *David B. Myers*

WHEN BOOKED
RIGHT FINGERS

FINGERPRINTS

WHEN RELEASED
RIGHT FINGERS



RIGHT THUMB

RIGHT



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
BOOKING AND PROPERTY RECORD

B

A

BOOKING NUMBER 071-966		FILE NUMBER		JAIL RECORDS	
NAME: LAST MYERS, DVID BLAIR		FIRST DAVID		MIDDLE	
AGE 17		AKA NONE			
HT. 6	WT. 150	HAIR BRN	EYES BRN	RACE W	SEX M
CHARGE (CODE NO. AND DEFINITION)		RPTG. DIST. LACO			
		AD. CHG.		BAIL	
WARR./COMM. NO. JUD. DETAINING ORDER		ARRESTING AGENCY & DETAIL WHITTIER PD		PRISONER'S COMPLETE SIGNATURE X	
DATE & TIME BKG. 3-6-64 3:30 PM		WHERE BOOKED CJ		JAIL LOC. 2400	
BIRTHPLACE SIOUX FALLS, S. D.		SOCIAL SEC. NO. UNKN		SCARS, MARKS, TATTOO, AND/OR ANY ADD'L ID CHARAC. NONE VIS	
DRIV. LIC. NO. IOWA		STATE		CITY J822 900 & V. WILLOW, CHEROKEE, & IOWA	
IN CASE OF ILLNESS NOTIFY: RELATIONSHIP, ADDRESS, CITY, PHONE XXXXXXXX BLAIR MYERS, FATHER, SAME					RECENT INJURY NO
OCCUPATION UNEMP		EMPLOYER			
ARRESTING OFFICER		BOOKING OFFICER KEMPER		TRANSPORTING OFFICER TST	
				BOOKING CLERK STAMPS	
CASH		BELT		GLASSES	
				MISCELLANEOUS	
		THE FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY IS TO BE RETURNED AT MAIN JAIL OR UPON RELEASE		PRISONER'S SIGNATURE FOR REC'T OF FOREGOING X	
CASH		RING		WATCH	
				MISCELLANEOUS BLK COMB	
RELIGIOUS METAL ON CHAIN					
		THE FOREGOING CASH AND PROPERTY WILL BE RETURNED UPON RELEASE OR REQUISITION		PRISONER'S SIG. FOR REC'T OF REMAINING CASH & PROPERTY	

76C 6488-SH-J-294-5-63

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
JUVENILE COURT

Order Detaining Minor

IN THE MATTER OF

DAVID BLAIR MYERS

A MINOR

NUMBER AND AREA OFFICE

REASON FOR DETENTION

Section ☐ 600a, ☐ 600b,
☐ 601, ☐ 602 JCL

GOOD CAUSE APPEARING THEREFOR, IT IS ORDERED THAT THE ABOVE NAMED MINOR BE DETAINED TEMPORARILY IN

~~A JUVENILE HALL~~

COUNTY JAIL, pending release to
Iowa state authorities.

TO APPEAR IN COURT ON

IN DEPARTMENT

L.A.

DATE

3-6-64

Mr. H. Rosenthal
JUDGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT

COPY TO PLACE OF DETENTION

76T301 PROB 342 8-62

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHERIFF
PRISONER RELEASE ORDER

To the Jailer, Los Angeles County Jail:

3-16, 1964

This will be your order to release

Prisoner Myers, David Blair Jail No. 071-966 Tank

Charge Fug. Inv. Ct # 293439, for the following reason: Bail (☐)

Released by Officer (☐) Time Expired (☐) Paroled (☐) Fine Paid (☐).

Or in custody of Local State Authorities

Z-990-641

PETER J. PITCHESS, Sheriff,

By Kenneth W. Hammons Sgt #25
Deputy

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 2/26/69

FROM : SA R.J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re memo of SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR., dated
10/7/68 (serial 2275).

RE: DAVID MYERS

In an effort to determine whether or not there is in existence an arrest record for DAVID MYERS mentioned in referenced memo, contact was made with Sergeant LYNN POOS, Sheriff's Information Bureau, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office.

On 2/24/69, Sergeant POOS advised that there are numerous references to DAVID MYERS with variations of spelling of the surname. None of those reviewed by him have a date of birth of [REDACTED] in Los Angeles County. Neither do any of those files reviewed by him reflect a residence in the 1600 block of Turk in La Puente, California.

POOS made available however, copies of investigative reports with respect to one DAVID BLAIR MYERS, who was born on [REDACTED]. An investigation was conducted by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office in 1964 in connection with this individual, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case number 293439.

He also made available copies of an investigative file concerning one DAVID LEE MYERS, born [REDACTED] who has been assigned Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office Booking number C549494. A photograph of DAVID LEE MYERS was also furnished by Sergeant POOS.

It does not appear, from a review of these files that either is identical with the DAVID MYERS mentioned in Los Angeles memo.

Copies of these investigative reports of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office are attached herewith.

RJL/amc
(2) *(initials)*

56-156-2738

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 28 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Leavelle 2275
Richard



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 2/26/69

FROM : SA R.J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

RE: JOHN N. DAWSON, aka
Jack Dawson

On 2/20/69, Sergeant MIKE NEILSEN, Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit, advised that in connection with investigation being conducted relative to the assassination of the late Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, the following information has been located:

On 6/7/68, personnel of the Rampart Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, recorded a telephone conversation from an individual who refused to identify himself. The anonymous caller stated that one JACK DAWSON, and an employee of the Post Office "the big one", has had homosexual acts together." The source was referring to the fact that DAWSON was a close friend of SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. The source described DAWSON as a male Caucasian, 5'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " with blond hair and a "small nose."

NEILSEN advised the Los Angeles Police Department has been unable to identify anyone by the name of DAWSON employed at the Post Office and requested assistance from the FBI in doing so.

On 2/20/69, SA LA JEUNESSE contacted Postal Inspector JAMES PETERSON relative to identifying a U.S. Post Office Department employee by the name of JACK DAWSON.

On 2/24/69, PETERSON advised in extreme confidence, that one JOHN N. DAWSON, also known as Jack Dawson is currently employed as a mail carrier in the Hollywood Station. He has been employed by the U.S. Post Office Department since February 1961. He is described as follows:

Name	JOHN N. DAWSON, aka Jack Dawson
Race	Not indicated
Sex	Male

56-156-2739

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 28 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

For hands



RJL/amc
(2) *amc*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LA 56-156

Birth Data

Height

Weight

Hair

Residence

Social Security
Number

Relatives

Williamsport, Pennsylvania

5'8½"

180 pounds

Blond

1845 North Gramercy

Hollywood, California

Brother - RICHARD L. DAWSON

1024 South Union Place

Los Angeles, California

On 2/24/69, the foregoing information was telephonically furnished to Sergeant NEILSEN, however, the source of the information was not discussed with him. This is being the subject of this memo in the event it is of possible future use and or significance.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-67358)

DATE: 2/20/69

FROM : SA THEODORE J. A'HEARN

SUBJECT: WALTER CROWE
SM - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
LA 4688-S	Info re association between WALTER CROWE & SIRHAN SIRHAN	1/23/69		134-2702A-622A

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached.

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: SIRHAN SIRHAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-86 BY SP 6 BTB/14

C.N. 255,315

CC: 134-2702A-622A

56-156 (KENSALT)

TJA/lel
(3)

Read by [Signature]

Material incorporated into HHS & previously furnished Bureau

56-156-2740

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 20 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Walter Crowe and Sirhan were close friends during grade school and high school days to the point where they would exchange such things as phonograph records. During this period Crowe was not a member of the Communist Party, but was a socialist in his thinking.

During late April or early May, 1968, Walter Crowe spent an evening with Sirhan Sirhan.

Following the above meeting Crowe felt that Sirhan had become stagnant and despondent and had not advanced in his politically ^{or emotional} thinking. Crowe felt that by his having gone to college he had progressed politically and intellectually, and that he and Sirhan had nothing in common. ^{any more.} Crowe felt that Sirhan thought politically along Marxist lines in that there is a ruling class and ^{that} imperialism does exist, but that Sirhan was not a political activist.

Crowe felt Sirhan was despondent because of the Arab problems which Sirhan blamed on the U.S. support to Israel, But mainly because Sirhan as an arab felt racial prejudice in America as a Mexican-American does. Crowe lived at his family's home following his

graduation from UCLA in the Spring, 1968 until about June 10, 1968, when he moved into the coop at UCLA. He stayed at the coop during the summer quarter of 1968, although he was not attending the University, and then returned to live at his family's home. Following his graduation from UCLA, Crowe got a job as a social worker for Los Angeles County. He has worked steadily at this job since that time.

Crowe continued attending Communist Party meeting until October, 1968. Crowe never attempted to recruit Sirhan into the Communist Party. Sirhan never discussed Robert Kennedy with Crowe.

C.N. 250,315
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-88 BY SP6 EJP/ke

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE: 2/24/69

FROM : *WJM*
PMJ SAC, BUFFALO (62-2328) (RUC)

SUBJECT: TAHA ADIB AHMAD, aka
Tom Adib Ahmad,
Tom Adib Ahmed,
Tom Ahmed Said
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: BUFFALO)

On 1/20/69, the Buffalo Office received a hand-printed communication, requesting an investigation into the activities of TOM AHMED SAID of 1432 Bailey Avenue. This communication was signed, "Interested Citizens and Taxpayers." The letter reads as follows:

"F.B.I.

"To whom it may concern

"We think you should investigate the activities of Tom Ahmed Said of 1432 Bailey Ave.

"He is an Arab who made a trip to California a few years ago with his brothers. We are wondering if it had anything to do with Sirhan Sirhan or with hashish. He is a very sneaky man and a good liar. He has a wife and many children, and he has maintained another apartment near S.U.N.Y.A.B., where he has been a student. He seems to have a lot of money for a man with a large family.

"We think he may have cheated the welfare dept., if he didn't receive payment for illegal activities.

"Interested Citizens and Taxpayers."

On 1/24/69 a review of the Buffalo City Directory revealed that TOM AHMED SAID, 1432 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, and

② - Los Angeles
2 - Buffalo
1 - 15-4948)

GJP:amw
(4)



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

56-156-2741

SEARCHED ☒	INDEXED ☒
SERIALIZED ☒	FILED ☒
FEB 28 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Juliet Buffalo
NR
Sevin P. [unclear]

BU 62-2328

was employed at Republic Steel Corporation as a crane operator.

On 2/5/69, Mr. NORMAN GANGLOFF, Investigator, INS, Buffalo, N. Y., advised that INS records revealed that captioned individual was admitted to the United States on 9/17/57, along with his wife, ZEREFEH A. AHMED or AHMAD. He stated the records reveal that AHMED had five children, owned a 1962 Chevrolet, and listed prior addresses as 38 Davey Street, Buffalo, and 132 Clara Street, Buffalo. Mr. GANGLOFF stated AHMED became a naturalized citizen on 5/11/61 at Buffalo, N. Y. and was issued Naturalization Number [REDACTED]

On 2/6/69, SE TERENCE W. KELLEY, caused a check to be made of the records of the Buffalo Retail Merchants Credit Association and Erie County Sheriff's Office, Bureau of Identification, Buffalo Police Department. No information was obtained re captioned individual.

On 2/3/69, a review of the Student Directory at State University of New York at Buffalo, for the current academic year, revealed that subject was not listed as a student.

On 2/14/69, Mrs. MARGARET L. MESMER, Clerk, INS, Buffalo, advised that TAHA ADIB AHMAD had filed a petition for Naturalization which petition was granted and Certificate Number [REDACTED] was issued. She stated that a review of the application revealed the following:

Place of Birth	Jerusalem, Jordan, Palestine
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Marital Status	Married, 5/12/57
Wife	ZARIEEH AHMAD, nee Ashkar, born [REDACTED]
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Height	5' 9"
Weight	162
Scars and Marks	None

BU 62-2328

She further stated that AHMAD was admitted to the United States on 9/17/57 under ARN [REDACTED]. She said that AHMAD's central file could be located in Washington, D. C. under that number.

On 2/14/69, Mr. BRUCE JENSON, Special Agent, Federal Narcotics Bureau, Buffalo, was contacted, and he advised that his office indices did not contain any record on captioned subject.

Legat, Ottawa

2/26/69

Director, FBI (62-587)

KENSALT

RE: STUS PRUSZYNSKI

Attached for the information of the Los Angeles Office are copies of a communication received from RCMP through Legat, Ottawa.

In view of the fact that Pruszyński purports to have a tape which recorded events during the period immediately subsequent to the shooting of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Legat, through appropriate sources, obtain a copy of this tape for submission to the Laboratory for examination. Upon completion of the examination, it will be forwarded to Los Angeles.

2 - SAC, Los Angeles (Enclosures 2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY 6-1 BJA/KC

C.N. 255, 315

56-156-2742

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 27 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BE ADDRESSED:
THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA 7, CANADA



TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE DOIT
ÊTRE ADRESSÉE COMME SUIV:
LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA 7, CANADA

HEADQUARTERS - DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

YOUR NO.
VOTRE N°

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

OUR NO. 68HQ-791-C-148
NOTRE N°

February 13, 1969.

Mr. Moss Lee Innes,
c/o United States Embassy,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Stus PRUSZYNSKI
Potential Witness in the
Assassination of Senator
Robert F. KENNEDY

Attached are copies of Montreal
report dated February 5, 1969 which referred to
Airtel and correspondence of December 19, 1968.
It appears that the recording was made immediately
after the shots were fired and may be of no value
to your investigation. If the Bureau desires,
arrangements can be made to copy the tape with
Mr. PRUSZYNSKI's permission for study purposes at
a later date. Please advise any specific wish in
this respect.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-86 BY G-1 BJA/14

W.F.G. Perry, Insp., C.N. 255, 315
A/Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch.

Encl.

CMP-GRC 6882

OTHER FILE REFERENCES:
REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:

DIVISION

DATE

"C"

5 FEB 69

SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION

DETACHMENT - DÉTACHEMENT

Montreal G.I.S.

RCMP FILE REFERENCES:
REF. DOSSIERS GRC:68GIS 790-165
68C 790-221RE:
OBJET:

Stus PRUSZYNSKI
Potential Witness in the
Assassination of Senator Robert F. KENNEDY

1. With reference to FBI report dated 19 DEC 68, please be informed that the requested investigation was conducted as follows.

4 FEB 69

2. Mr. Stus PRUSZYNSKI was interviewed at 21 Crescent, Apt. 4, Montreal, Quebec. Mr. PRUSZYNSKI readily informed that he had followed Senator Robert F. KENNEDY during the American election campaign, along with some twenty other reporters. At the time, he was reporting the events for HARPER & ROW LTD, PUBLISHERS, 35 Great Russells Street, London, W.C.1., telephone Museum 1343/4. Mr. PRUSZYNSKI explained that he was following Senator KENNEDY inside the Ambassador Hotel from a distance of approximately 10 to 15 yards, with other reporters in the crowd. After leaving the embassy room, he was a short distance in the hallway leading to the kitchen when the commotion and confusion began over the shooting of Senator KENNEDY. He forced his way through the crowd into the kitchen area, and, saw Sirhan Bishara SIRHAN being subdued by several persons a short distance from Senator KENNEDY who laid, wounded, on the floor. During the commotion and confusion that existed while SIRHAN was being apprehended, he saw the assailant who still had the revolver in his hand and it was being pointed aimlessly at the crowd during the struggle. Momentarily, he became anxious to assist; however, the assailant was quickly disarmed and subdued by several persons.

3. Mr. PRUSZYNSKI readily admitted that he had made a tape recording which he produced without hesitation. He explained that the tape contained a recording of the commotion and reaction of the crowd, including interviews with different persons in attempts to obtain precise information on the assassination for assessment and actual reporting.

4. Apart from the above, Mr. PRUSZYNSKI maintained that he had no material of interest on record, taped or written. He had not witnessed the assassination of Senator KENNEDY because he was behind, in the crowd, as previously explained. Mr. PRUSZYNSKI tried to play the tape. Unfortunately, his recorder was not functioning properly and the recording could not be heard for comments. Nevertheless, his full cooperation was extended to the point that this tape can be heard when his recorder is repaired and that the tape can be duplicated, if necessary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-21-86 BY G-1 BJA/MC
C.N. 255,315

. . . . 2

RE:
OBJET:

PAGE 2

Stus PRUSZYNSKI
Potential Witness in the
Assassination of Senator Robert K. KENNEDY

5. The presence of reporter PRUSZYNSKI at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, was no doubt arranged through proper channels of the press. His occupation and employment is his valid reason for being there at the time of the assassination. His presence was certainly well known at all times to all other reporters and no doubt by the Kennedy Committee. Considering that PRUSZYNSKI did not witness the assassination and his tape recorder is an aftermath of the tragedy, further action appears unwarranted here unless the F.B.I. would be interested in the tape available from this reporter for comparison purposes. Reporter PRUSZYNSKI could not recall seeing any suspect activities in the crowd and could not supply information of particular interest.

CONCLUDED HERE

Sgt.
(J.A. Michaud) /19458
Montreal C.I.S.

(JIB PROULX) S/SGT.
N.C.O. I/C C.I.S.

The COMMISSIONER, Ottawa:

Your: 68HQ-791-C-148

1. FORWARDED for your information. This file is concluded here subject to be re-opened should you feel that the tape-recording be required by the F.B.I.

CONCLUDED HERE

MONTREAL
10-2-69

J.R. Duchesneau, Insp.,
A/Officer I/c C.I.B.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC

FROM : SA J.R.SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 3/1/69

Following for record only.

At about 9 PM on 2/28/69 I received a telephone call from the office advising that a Mrs. McQUEARY, telephone 798-2136, requested that I call her - urgently.

I telephoned the above number and talked with Mrs. ROSE McQUEARY who states that she resides at 75 South Craig, Pasadena.

Mrs. McQUEARY was then at the SIRHAN residence in Pasadena and asked if I could make arrangements for Mrs MARY SIRHAN to talk with her son privately, that the mother thought that through a private conversation she could "calm SIRHAN down".

I told Mrs. McQUEARY that I was in no position to handle her request inasmuch as the matter was in the hands of the authorities of the State of California; secondly, any such request would have to be made through SIRHAN's attorneys and finally that Mrs. SIRHAN was well acquainted with the attorneys and could better handle the request herself.

With regard to Mrs. McQUEARY I had contacted her about 8 to 10 years in either a 42 or 25 case and possibly one other case perhaps 3 to 5 years ago.

*Deputy Chief
Robert A. Houghton
advised 3/3/69*

56-156-2743

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 4 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE: March 3, 1969

FROM : SA Billy Dale Hubbard

SUBJECT: KENSALT

PSI GERAID DAVID PURER telephonically advised this date that WALTER CROWE is an employee of the county employed as a Social Worker at the Office of Bureau Public Social Services, S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California, where he is also employed. PSI advised he had ascertained that CROWE is to testify as a character witness for SIRHAN on next date, 3/4/69.

PSI advised that CROWE was at one time a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America and a Communist Party member, but he does not know if this association continues on the part of CROWE. PSI advised that CROWE had met Sirhan when they were attending college together. PSI further added that CROWE, at the present time, has a draft appeal going on and at one time was going to Canada, but due to his father having a stroke, CROWE remained in Los Angeles.

This information is being furnished for information purposes only. SI cards of CROWE are current regarding his employment.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-21-80 BY SP6 BJA/ML
C.N. 255,315

① - 134-3416
1 - 56-156(Kensalt)
1 - 100-67358(Crowe)
BDH

56-156-2744

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

McLearn

Keep until we decide

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM : SAA RICHARD S. ROBERTS

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 3/4/69

On 3/4/69, while discussing another matter with Mr. LAWRENCE W. SOMMERVILLE, Antitrust Division Attorney at Los Angeles, Mr. SOMMERVILLE mentioned that his son was a school acquaintance of SIRHAN SIRHAN and had taken some classes with him. He advised that on the evening of the assassination his son, LAWRENCE D. SOMMERVILLE, ran into SIRHAN at Pasadena City College. SOMMERVILLE stated that as nearly as he could reconstruct, this contact would have been around 7:30 p.m. He said that on the day following the assassination when SIRHAN's identity was disclosed on the news his son exclaimed that he knew SIRHAN and had spoken to him on the previous night. He said his son told him that he had not seen SIRHAN for a long time but spoke to him calling him by name whereupon SIRHAN spoke to his son and called him by name.

Mr. SOMMERVILLE advised that he had his son call the Pasadena Police Department and advise them of his acquaintance with SIRHAN and the police indicated they would notify the Los Angeles police authorities. SOMMERVILLE stated that his son has never been contacted by the police but subsequently around December of last year someone from ABC news visited the SOMMERVILLE home and spoke with his son. They had a woman TV reporter and a cameraman there during the interview. He said he never saw this on television and did not know whether the interview ever appeared on television.

This matter was brought up by SOMMERVILLE during a conversation about a possible threatening letter that SOMMERVILLE had received and he brought up the SIRHAN matter as a possibility for the person sending him this letter obtaining his address. However, he said he considered this to be unlikely as the letter was directed to him at his official job designation and address.

RSR:mmw

(2)

*Covered
3/4/69
FD 302
mmw*

Lead

56-156-2745

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SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

J. R. Kelly

LA

Mr. SOMMERVILLE advised that he resides at 1863 Elevado Avenue, Arcadia, California, telephone 355-8395. He said his son attends school but could usually be contacted in the afternoons. He remarked that his son was home today.

F B I

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
 SUBJECT: KENSALT

ReBuairtel 2/27/69.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BJA/KC
 C.N. 255,315

On 3/3/69 LYNN COMPTON, who is head of the District Attorney's staff handling the case involving SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, was contacted regarding the inquiries made by the Department of Justice. These inquiries were reviewed with Mr. COMPTON, and he advised that he had no objection to the FBI conducting discreet inquiry in this matter at this time. He further added that the questions posed by the Department as concerns WALTER CROWE had been resolved to a great degree by the investigation conducted to date, and that he considered the CROWE matter completed.

On 3/3/69 Deputy Chief ROBERT A. HOUGHTON, Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), was contacted, and Deputy Chief HOUGHTON advised that he felt inquiries along this line might be better instituted following the conclusion of the current trial. He advised that the LAPD, on the basis of the polygraph examination and FBI reports, has concluded that THOMAS GOOD has no connection with the current matter, and that WALTER CROWE has fully cooperated in his interviews that were conducted by the LAPD.

In connection with Item 1 of the Department's request,

- 3 - Bureau (AM)
- 2 - Miami (44-1880)(AM)(Encs. - 3)
- 2 - New York (AM)(Encs. - 3)
- 2 - San Francisco (62-5481)(AM)(Enc. - 1)
- 2 - Los Angeles

WJN:CM
 (11)

Lead "A Hearn" ~~File~~
 Coordinate & identify
 all youth members.

2 agents to interview
 following Crome appearance at
 trial - shot to be on 302, sent
 2 HMs to be prepared on overall
 basis. -

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge 25 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

as to location

56-156-2746

Rielly will handle
Huber
Wynn
Bennett

LA 56-156

the Departmental memorandum notes parenthetically that CROWE identified two other persons who were former students whom he recognized and who were friends of SIRHAN. The polygraph examination, on page 14, indicates that two friends of SIRHAN came into the restaurant where CROWE and SIRHAN were speaking, and that CROWE did not know these individuals, though he did indicate that they all went out and had some beer. CROWE was also asked during the polygraph examination whether or not GOOD was present on February 2, to which he answered "No", which was not indicated as an untruthful response.

With regard to Item 2, the activities of CROWE were set forth for June 4 in Los Angeles letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 1/27/69.

In connection with the Department's request for additional police reports, they are now in possession of all data with regard to the WALTER CROWE aspect of this matter.

The Department also asked, in addition to interviewing members of the Students Club, that the FBI identify and interview CROWE's "friend BILL." This is LA 4688-S, who was interviewed at length by Departmental Attorney ROBERT CRANDALL while he was in Los Angeles at the specific request of the Department concerning CROWE.

It is anticipated that WALTER CROWE will possibly be utilized by the defense on 3/5/69 as a witness.

At the present time Los Angeles has developed a source who is closely acquainted with CROWE at his place of employment, and as of 3/4/69 CROWE advised that he had been in contact with the defense attorney, GRANT COOPER, on the morning of 3/4/69, and that COOPER plans to ask him only one or two questions on the stand, which would concern themselves with the change in SIRHAN's personality from the time CROWE last saw him in 1965 until he saw him in early May of 1968.

For the information of other offices, Los Angeles LHM of 1/27/69 reported on CROWE's joining the Communist Party and his subsequent dropping the Communist Party in approximately October 1968.

LA 56-156

The request of the Department concerning other members of the Student Club of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) is being reviewed. Their individual files are being analyzed, and it is anticipated that following CROWE's appearance on the witness stand, which will receive due publicity, these members will be contacted for any information they may possess regarding statements by CROWE as concerns SIRHAN and any information they themselves may possess concerning SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. At the same time, it should be noted that there is absolutely no indication that any members of this Club have ever been associated in any way with SIRHAN, the SIRHAN family or the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

The San Francisco Division is origin in the case involving THOMAS GOOD, and, accordingly, for the benefit of San Francisco there is enclosed herewith a photograph of WALTER CROWE to be utilized in connection with their interview of GOOD. (San Francisco File 100-56267). It is noted that the Department in the opening paragraph of its memorandum indicates that GOOD, as well as CROWE, was a member of the SCDCP. There is no information available at Los Angeles to indicate that GOOD was ever a member of the Communist Party in the Southern California District. His membership apparently is at San Jose, California, in the Communist Party Youth Club in the Northern District.

For the benefit of the Miami and New York Divisions for display to high level informants, there are enclosed photographs of THOMAS GOOD, SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN and WALTER SHERRILL CROWE. Each office is requested to prepare the results of their efforts in an insert form suitable for inclusion in a LHM that will be prepared by Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Division will interview all persons named by the Department and attempt to identify the two individuals whom CROWE and SIRHAN met on 5/2/68.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEB 25 1968

RGK:MM:KOS:ag
166-120-1

Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
on June 5, 1968

In connection with your investigation into the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, it has been brought to my attention that one Walter S. Crowe, Jr., and one Thomas D. Good, both of whom were high school and Pasadena City College acquaintances of Sirhan B. Sirhan, and who have been identified as close friends of Sirhan, have been members of youth sections of the Southern California District Communist Party.

West 38
Crowe has admitted to the Bureau that on May 2, 1968, approximately four weeks before the assassination, he spent an evening with Sirhan and that their conversation on that occasion included a discussion about the Communist Party. According to information furnished on June 5, 1968, to your Bureau by a reliable confidential source, the conversation also included an attempt by Crowe to recruit Sirhan into the Communist Party. On July 18, 1968, Crowe admitted to a Los Angeles Police Department polygraph examiner that he and Sirhan had also discussed politics, Senator Kennedy, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and revolutionary tactics. According to the transcript of the polygraph examiner's interview, Crowe stated that he "may have tried to interest" Sirhan in joining the Communist Party, and that Sirhan "could have" spoken of the possibility of shooting Senator Kennedy. Finally, Crowe has told your Bureau that he has a "dreadful" fear that he might have

CONFIDENTIAL

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been responsible for the assassination, and he has told the polygraph examiner, "I would have to say that I have to share the guilt." Unrelated "Security Matter" investigations by your Bureau have confirmed the Communist Party memberships of Crowe and Good.

In view of the foregoing, I want to make sure that your investigation into this matter includes a full inquiry into the possibility that the killing of Senator Kennedy might have had its genesis in a conspiracy involving Communist Party members and that Sirhan might have been a knowing or unknowing instrument thereof. Your inquiry in that regard should include efforts to:

1. Identify and interview the other two individuals who, according to Crowe, were with him and Sirhan on the evening of May 2, 1968. (Crowe said that the other two persons were former students whom he recognized and who were friends of Sirhan.) Notwithstanding Crowe's and Good's statements to the contrary, your inquiry should include the possibility that Thomas Good was with Crowe and Sirhan on May 2, in view of Crowe's statement to the Los Angeles Police Department that:

I -- suppose he had never met, you know, Tom [subsequently identified by Crowe as Tom Good] and I, suppose we hadn't been there, what -- would he have -- would his frustrations have come out on a -- to -- on a political level.

In this regard, we have noted that numerous revolutionary-type writings, as well as notations under date of May 18, 1968, about killing Senator Kennedy, appear in Sirhan's notebook just a few pages after the notations "Tom" and "Walter." In attempting to identify the other two persons, please also identify and interview the "other seven members" of the

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In view of the fact that the Sirhan trial is now in progress, please contact District Attorney Ivellie J. Younger and Deputy Chief Robert A. Houghton of the Los Angeles Police Department before conducting the investigation requested above. If District Attorney Younger or Deputy Chief Houghton have any objection to this aspect of the case being explored at this time, the inquiry should await the conclusion of the Sirhan trial.

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3 people

re machine contact
5/2/68

Madsen - idea

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NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., Feb. 26, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #38

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 38th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17 -- The prosecution today called seven witnesses in the trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Roosevelt Grier, former Los Angeles Ram tackle and now host of a TV show, told the court that he folded Sirhan's leg around his (Grier's) arm "and put him on top of a table."

Soon after grabbing Sirhan, Grier related, he saw "one guy hurting his leg and some people coming at him from the front, so I swung on them and kicked the guy back and they seemed to realize we were trying to save the guy, so they stopped."

Another witness was Assemblyman Jesse Unruh, who said he was "terribly aware that we could have a repeat of the Oswald situation," and shouted repeatedly, "Don't kill him, don't kill him, we've got to keep him alive."

(Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of assassinating President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963, was murdered before being brought to trial).

Unruh also declared that he shouted, "If the system works at all,

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at all, we are going to try this one" -- presumably Sirhan, reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The newspaper also related that "defense questioning of both Grier and Unruh brought out that Sen. Kennedy's detour through the kitchen corridor where he met death was a last minute change of plan."

Also testifying was Vincent DiPierro, a part-time waiter at the hotel.

The newspaper noted that he had acknowledged seeing a "girl in the polka dot dress" and further acknowledged that on July 1 he admitted his story was false.

"Monday DiPierro testified that he had seen a girl in a polka dot dress earlier that night, and that after talking to another witness, Sandra Serrano, he had 'injected' the girl into the events immediately surrounding the shooting.

"At that time both Miss Serrano and DiPierro described the girl as wearing a black and white polka dot dress and standing near Sirhan, perhaps even talking to him.

"Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts produced seven photographs of Valerie Schulte, whom Di Pierro said he believed was the same girl. In the photographs, however, Miss Schulte's dress was of yellow polka dots on a golden background. No further connection was made between Miss Schulte and the shooting scene."

Other witnesses today included John W. Gallivan, Jr., an advance man for the late senator; Jesus Perez, Ambassador Hotel kitchen worker; Martin Patrusky, a hotel bartender; and Frank J. Burns, Jr., a Kennedy campaign worker.

"All gave eyewitness accounts of the slaying, Perez and Patrusky

more--

testifying that Sirhan had loitered in the corridor for about half an hour before Sen. Kennedy came through, repeatedly asking if they knew whether he planned to come that way," reported Dave Smith, staff writer for a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

* * *

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18 -- Testifying today for the prosecution in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case were:

Everett C. Buckner, rangemaster of the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club where Sirhan went target-practicing June 4, the eve of the assassination;

Valerie Schulte, 22, former manager of Senator Robert F. Kennedy's campaign office in Goleta, and who was identified from photographs as the girl Vincent DiPierro, a witness yesterday, thought he saw near the scene of the shooting at the Ambassador Hotel;

William Barry, chief of security for the slain senator; and

Rafer Johnson, former Olympics decathlon champion.

Reported Dave Smith, staff writer for a Los Angeles newspaper ("---

"The cross-examination of witnesses helped dismiss for awhile the underlying fact that the outcome of this phase of Sirhan's trial -- now seven weeks old -- is a foregone conclusion: Sirhan did kill Sen. Kennedy and will not be acquitted; the only point at issue is determining the penalty.

"En route to that point, the prosecution is laying out its entire case in an effort to show that Sirhan's act was sufficiently premeditated to warrant a conviction of first-degree murder.

"The defense is bearing with the testimony on the uncontested point in order to undermine whatever evidence of premeditation they can and, if necessary, discredit witnesses who could strengthen the prosecution claim of malice aforethought."

The newspaper reported that Defense Atty. Grant B. Cooper "employed this tactic" on Buckner. In attacking his credibility, "Cooper also wrote the finish to a statement that months ago provided slight fuel to speculation that Sirhan might have been part of a conspiracy."

This came about when Cooper cited a statement of Buckner's last summer.

"Didn't you say that a lady was with him (Sirhan)?" Cooper asked. The witness replied, "No, I said a lady came up and he showed her how to shoot."

Continued Cooper to Buckner, "Did you or did you not say at that time that the lady told Sirhan, 'Get out of here, God damn you. Somebody will recognize us?'"

Buckner denied making the statement, then said he had told police "it sounded that way," and that "I couldn't hear them that well."

Cooper then asked Buckner if he had not taken a lie detector test and flunked it. Buckner answered he had "just flunked on that question."

At this point, Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Pitts objected to the lie detector tests, stating they were inadmissible. The exchange was stricken from the record.

Miss Schulte told the court that she couldn't have run at all last June 4, because she was on crutches as the result of a skiing accident, and still wears a brace on her right leg.

(DiPierro and Sandra Serrano, a witness yet to be called, told investigators last summer they had seen a girl in a black and white polka dot dress, talking to Sirhan and that she later ran from the scene, shouting, "We shot him.")

Miss Schulte said she was wearing a polka dot dress, but not black and white. She exhibited the garment she wore that night. It was a

lime green mini-dress with canary yellow polka dots.

The witness also related she never even noticed Sirhan until the first shot was fired.

Barry described in a subdued and halting voice how he got separated from Kennedy, and explained that the Senator after finishing a victory statement jumped from the back of the stage instead of returning in Barry's direction.

(He said he was back in the crowd, assisting Mrs. Kennedy and trying to catch up when the first shot was fired).

Johnson told of his part in the struggle to subdue Sirhan after the first shot was fired. Johnson related that he took possession of Sirhan's gun, after Roosevelt Grier, former Los Angeles Rams tackle, who testified yesterday, disarmed the suspect.

"One brief flurry of excitement interrupted the trial when (Superior) Judge Herbert V. Walker ordered the courtroom cleared after Bailiff Willard Polhemus reported a ticking noise in his desk," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

"After a short search, it was discovered that telephone repairs in the building were causing a solenoid in Polhemus' desk phone to click at regular intervals."

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19 -- The prosecution in the case of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy today called the following to testify:

George Plimpton, author, editor and Kennedy supporter;

Paul Schrade, regional vice president of the United Auto Workers and a member of the senator's entourage, who was among those injured.

Larry Kenneth Arnot, a former clerk at a Pasadena gun shop;

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, who was injured the night of the assassination.

Ira Goldstein, who was also injured;

Irving Stroll, another person who sustained injuries;

George C. Erhard, Jr., who sold the gun used in the assassination to Sirhan's brother, Munir;

William Price, who accompanied Erhard and another man to the scene of the gun sale; and

Mrs. Albert Leslie Hertz, who said she gave the gun to her daughter.

Mrs. Dana Westlake, who also testified today.

Plimpton, according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), said that after Sirhan shot Kennedy and was grabbed by aides of the senator, Sirhan was, "compared to the circle of people around him . . . enormously composed. . .

"Amid this hurricane of sound and feeling, he seemed like the eye of the hurricane . . . He seemed purged," the newspaper quoted Plimpton.

The author told the court that immediately after the shooting he grabbed for the gun along with several others, but didn't see the senator

more --

fall to the floor.

~~"I didn't have enough courage to look back in that direction,"~~ he added.

Schrade testified about being seriously wounded in the hail of gunfire and when walking with the senator he observed "all hell breaking loose. I heard some crackling noises, like electricity, and I saw some flashes. I was badly shaken and I thought we were being electrocuted."

He was shot in the head, just above the hairline, but has since recovered.

Arnot, acknowledged under questioning by Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts, that he sold two boxes of .22-caliber ammunition to Sirhan.

"Then," related a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) "he began to tell of three men -- one of them presumably Sirhan -- who entered the shop on the date of the sale.

"Arnot was quickly interrupted by Fitts, who asked him if a lie detector test later administered to him had not cast doubt on that story.

"Arnot admitted that this was true.

"Defense Atty. Grant B. Cooper then asked Arnot: 'The truth of the matter is, you don't remember to whom you sold that ammunition, do you?'

"'No,' said Arnot."

Erhard said he and Price and another person, whom he could not remember, met Munir Sirhan on a Pasadena street corner and sold the gun to Munir for \$25, after originally demanding \$30.

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Price related that Munir Sirhan borrowed \$5 from Sirhan Sirhan when Munir purchased the gun. Price also recalled holding the weapon and turning it over to Sirhan B. Sirhan.

Tracing the history of the gun was Mrs. Hertz who said her husband originally purchased it following the Watts riots of 1965. She testified she gave the gun to her daughter, Mrs. Westlake, and told her to "throw it on the dump," according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Mrs. Westlake testified she didn't throw the gun on the dump but instead stored it in the attic of her home.

In the fall of 1967, she gave it to Erhard, the newspaper related.

* * *

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20 -- "Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker's insistence that the jury determine any penalty in the murder of Senator Robert F. Kennedy has all but eliminated the possibility of a guilty plea by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan," a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported today.

Continued the article:

"Sirhan and his attorneys were willing to plead guilty to first degree murder last week -- on condition that the defendant be guaranteed a life term rather than the death penalty.

"But Sirhan balked at the last minute, when Judge Walker refused to give his required consent to the arrangement. The 69-year old jurist indicated he would accept a guilty plea only on condition that the penalty be set by the jury.

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"Later he is said to have confided that his reason for this was a resolve to guarantee a full airing of the facts surrounding the senator's assassination.

"Sirhan then reportedly took the position, after consulting with his lawyers, that the jury might vote the death penalty even if it were not sought by the prosecution."

The article then raised the question of why the prosecution and defense decided to take the proposal of a change of plea to Judge Walker."

Said the newspaper:

"The defense attorneys conceded that Sirhan did the shooting. They have publicly stated that their main goal in the case is to save his life.

"By agreeing to a change in plea, with a guaranteed life prison term, they would have accomplished such a mission.

"The prosecution, on the other hand, fully intended from the beginning to seek the death penalty -- and felt there was a good chance of success.

"However, psychiatric reports furnished to both prosecution and defense reduced these chances.

"The prosecution is said to have felt that if it had only a marginal chance of securing the death penalty for Sirhan, the interest of the public might best be served by accepting a guilty plea, with life in prison, thus saving a great deal of time and expense and personal anguish for the families and individuals involved.

"And the prosecution has indicated that it would make public the full record of its investigations in the event of a guilty plea.

"Presumably there still could be a change of plea. But that is unlikely unless either Judge Walker or Sirhan reverses his present thinking.

"Meanwhile, the prosecution is pushing ahead with its case against Sirhan."

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Daily Journal) today reported that the estimated cost to Los Angeles County for the trial reached \$395,960, as of January 31.

They quoted County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn as noting he thought the expense was worth it if it would prevent the necessity of preparing another Warren Commission report. However, he said, he would continue to watch the expenses.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20 -- Defense attorneys for Sirhan today made a second motion for a mistrial on grounds their client's defense was prejudiced by a story in the Los Angeles Times (see above for details).

Superior Judge Walker, reported the newspaper, 'denied the motion at an in-chambers session highlighted by a prosecution request that such closed proceedings, both past and future, be made public.'

Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, who heads the three-man prosecution team, said, 'We think one of the vices of the whole situation . . . and what creates a problem, is the idea of sealing (transcripts) and secret sessions.'

'We just feel that everything has got to be on the record and public and that there should be no secret negotiations, conferences or matters which are in that category.'

'I would oppose any further . . . proceedings which are sealed, secret or otherwise handled in that fashion,' Compton concluded.

Meanwhile, Grant B. Cooper, one of the three defense attorneys, answered that in plea bargaining, 'it is always a secret matter.'

In open court, the prosecution continued its case against the accused assassin of Sen. Kennedy and called the following to testify:

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, who was one of five persons injured at the Ambassador Hotel, where the senator was assassinated;

Ira Goldstein, former newspaperman who was also injured;

Officer James E. Claborne and Sergeant Riley W. Maxwell, Los Angeles Police Department fingerprint experts;

Judy Royer, a secretary for former California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who worked for the Kennedy campaign and witnessed the slaying.

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Telling of the shooting, Goldstein said he "heard loud popping noises."

In response to a question from Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts, Goldstein said he heard "two of them at first. I quickly moved to my left. I stepped over someone who had fallen to the ground."

Mrs. Evans, under questioning by Dep. Dist. Atty. John Howard, said she "heard a sound like firecrackers. I lost my shoe. Everything happened very fast."

She told of being taken to a table and finally by ambulance to a hospital, where she underwent surgery for the gunshot wound.

(Sirhan is on trial for the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, and is also charged with five counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder against Mrs. Evans, Goldstein, Irwin Stroll, Paul Schrade and William Weisel).

According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), "Police Officer Travis White . . . scored an important point for the prosecution" today.

In his opening statement, Defense Atty. Smile Zola Berman told the jury the defense intended to prove that Sirhan was "in a trance and intoxicated" when he admittedly shot Kennedy, said the newspaper.

However, White testified that a pupil-reaction test of Sirhan's eyes, taken minutes after his arrest, indicated he was not drunk.

Explaining the test, White said he shined a light in Sirhan's eyes in a darkened room and that the pupils contracted normally. An indication of intoxication, he said, would have been a slow contraction. White also looked for other indications of intoxication -- eyes watering,

more --

weaving, blurred speech and alcoholic breath -- and could find none.

Sergeant Maxwell and Officer Claborne testified to discovering Sirhan's fingerprints on his car parked three blocks from the hotel. In the car was a sales slip for ammunition purchased at a Pasadena gun shop for Sirhan's .22-caliber revolver used to shoot Kennedy.

The sergeant also related that he found Sirhan's fingerprints on the sales slip.

Miss Royer testified to seeing Sirhan hanging around press headquarters for the Kennedy campaign before the shooting. She told him to go away and he did, she revealed.

* * *

more --

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21 -- The prosecution in the case against Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, today called the following to testify:

Alvin Clark, a Pasadena trash collector befriended by the accused assassin;

Irwin Stroll, who was among the five wounded on the night the senator was killed;

William Weisel, who was also injured;

Dr. Stanley Abo, a physician who attended the Kennedy victory party, and who aided the stricken senator moments after the shooting; and

Mrs. Miriam Davis, a Kennedy campaign worker.

According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), Sirhan was arguing with Clark soon after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Clark testified.

Sirhan, related Clark, said:

"What are you going to vote for that son of a B for? Because I'm planning on shooting him."

Continued the newspaper:

"Sirhan did, less than two months after that conversation, and prosecution witness Alvin Clark testified to defense attorney Emile Zola Berman Friday that he told the FBI the following September that he was unwilling to testify against his accused friend -- but the reason was not friendship now.

"Didn't you tell the FBI you did not want to take the oath because you hated Sirhan so much you'd do anything to see him convicted?" asked Berman.

"Yes, I did," said Clark.

"Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts quickly interjected: "Have you told the truth here, sir?"

"Yes," Clark replied firmly. "I have."

Sirhan, Clark related, according to the newspaper, fell into the habit of providing coffee, soft drinks and sandwiches to Clark when he made the usual Wednesday trash pickup at the Sirhan home. "I thought very much of him," said Clark.

Stroll testified that he was a Kennedy volunteer worker guarding a doorway when he was cut down by a bullet in his left calf.

"I felt someone kick me," said Stroll, adding that he didn't know at first he had been shot. "Then I noticed -- because I had on blue pants -- that one of my legs was red."

One of the defense attorneys, Grant B. Cooper, cross-examined Stroll, and asked if he (Stroll) had brought an action of a million and a half dollars against the defendant for the injury to his leg.

Stroll answered that he had.

~~—(The suit, filed earlier this month, actually seeks \$1,050,000.)~~

Dr. Abo said Kennedy's right eye was open, "staring aimlessly," and the left eye was closed. As he bent to see if Kennedy needed artificial respiration, Abo related, the senator's left eye opened "very quickly with a puzzled look."

He also said that when Mrs. Ethel Kennedy arrived at her husband's side, the senator "reached out and took her hand and spoke to her."

"The defense objected that the conversation was immaterial and the objection was sustained, reported the newspaper."

more --

Mrs. Davis told of seeing Sirhan in a kitchen in the Ambassador Hotel on June 2, 1968 --- some 47 hours before Kennedy was shot. 'The prosecution contends he was 'casing' the place,' said a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Meanwhile, Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, county chief medical examiner-coroner, who was in charge of conducting the autopsy on the senator, may face ouster proceedings, a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported.

... dissatisfaction arose over Dr. Noguchi's asserted delay in handling the autopsy . . ., stated the newspaper, referring to a statement by L. S. Hollinger, county chief administrative officer, that he was asked Noguchi to resign.

Dr. Noguchi said today that no one could have done a more thorough job in the autopsy.

'We did everything that should be done,' he insisted. 'If there was a delay, it was indeed justifiable.'

J.F.
W.F.

F B I

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 2/25/69.

RE WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE
FROM LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of a sixteen-page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 2/26/69 and is being furnished for information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
2 - Los Angeles

AOR/yfs
(5)

OFFICE COPY

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INDEXED —
SERIALIZED
FILED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

Per

56-156-2748

F B I

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: *WJH* SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

On 2/28/69, one copy of Los Angeles report dated 2/7/69 was disseminated to the Office of the United States Attorney and two copies of the same report were disseminated to the Office of the Los Angeles County District Attorney.

3 - Bureau
② - Los Angeles

AOR/yfs
(5) *JS*

SEARCHED *—*INDEXED *—*SERIALIZED *✓*FILED *✓*OFFICE COPY *[Signature]**56-156-2749*

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/69

MARVIN E. PAPPAN, 3228 Northwest 14th Street, advised he is a barber in a two-man shop located at Northwest 11th Street and Harvey in Oklahoma City.

PAPPAN stated prior to the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, some time last summer, he recalled an individual who came into the shop with another man believed to be a chauffeur, and indicated he had a violent dislike for Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, and would give a large sum of money to have KENNEDY killed.

PAPPAN advised this man was driving a light green Lincoln Continental, which he parked in front of the barber shop, and made comments about his "Lincolns".

PAPPAN stated the other barber had apparently cut this man's hair before, as after he had left, the barber identified him as "BIG BOY" RYAN, and stated he was reportedly a wealthy rancher from Ardmore, Oklahoma, or vicinity, and owned most of the land where the Arbuckle Mountains are located.

PAPPAN described RYAN as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	60s
Height	6' or more
Build	Large
Hair	Brown, turning white
Occupation	Retired oil man

PAPPAN stated he saw RYAN one other time during the rioting in the summer of 1968, at which time RYAN came into the shop and stated he was not afraid of rioters as he had several machine guns and carried one at all times in the back of his Lincoln.

PAPPAN advised he does not recall if the other barber, A. B. BREAKBILL, who owns the shop, was in the shop

On 1/13/69 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # Oklahoma City 89-664

by SA DONALD H. SLOAT:pwm Date dictated 1/14/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

56-K6-2750

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OC 89-64

2

at the time RYAN made the statement about Senator KENNEDY, and he believes the individual who came in with RYAN was his chauffeur.

He stated in discussing RYAN with BREAKBILL, that BREAKBILL indicated RYAN "sure did blow a lot", but PAPPAN did not interpret this statement to mean that RYAN had no dangerous propensities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 2/28/69

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-64) P

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of an FD-302 reflecting interview with MARVIN E. PAPPAN, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Additional investigation being conducted in Oklahoma to further identify "BIG BOY" RYAN.

② Los Angeles (Enc. 9)
2-Oklahoma City

DHS:pwm
(4)

PP 302 sub 2750

56-156-2751

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SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-64)

3/7/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

KENSALT

Re: MARVIN E. PAPPAN;
"BIG BOY" RYAN

Re Oklahoma City letter 2/28/69.

Records at Los Angeles do not reflect any previous correspondence on PAPPAN or RYAN.

It would be appreciated if Oklahoma City would advise the background of this information, i.e. complainant, lead, etc.

2 - Oklahoma City
1 - Los Angeles
WJN:CM
(3)

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56-156-2752

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 5, 1969

Mrs. JEANETTE BRYANS, 5698 Dugan Avenue, La Mesa, California, personally appeared at the San Diego Office of the FBI on March 4, 1969, to furnish information relative to the current trial of SIRHAN SIRHAN at Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. BRYANS stated that at about the time of the Arab-Israeli six-day war in 1967, while watching the Joe Pyne TV Show from Los Angeles, California, she observed a group of about five or six Arabs or Jordanians on this program who spoke about the Arab-Israeli war and, according to the recollection of Mrs. BRYANS, made some comment about the possibility of ROBERT KENNEDY being assassinated. Mrs. BRYANS said she could not positively identify any of the participants on this show in connection with this interview, but believed one had a double name similar to SIRHAN SIRHAN and had the impression that this name when translated meant "wolf." Inasmuch as she could not give a specific date for this program, she indicated it was well appointed in her mind because another participant on this same program but speaking on a different subject was Mr. ARTHUR A. BUCKEL, with whom she is well acquainted due to Mr. BUCKEL's friendship with Mrs. BRYANS' brother.

Mrs. BRYANS stated she did not remember specifically any comments made during the interview of the Arabs or Jordanians but did recall that there was general conversation about the conflict in the Middle East. She indicated this information may be of value if it could be used to prove that SIRHAN SIRHAN had, in fact, been one of the participants on the Joe Pyne TV Show and if the statement was actually made on that show that the life of ROBERT KENNEDY was in danger.

56-156-2753

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NA

On 3/4/69 at San Diego, California File # SD 44-394

by SA C. JORDAN NAYLOR /jkw Date dictated 3/4/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 5, 1969

Mr. ARTHUR A. BUCKEL, 3452 Bayonne Drive, San Diego, California, advised that during March, 1967, he and his wife were in the Los Angeles, California, area on business and pleasure. He stated that he was a participant on the Joe Pyne TV Show during this visit and remembered that he participated as a member of the audience when some unidentified individual made comments regarding the support all Negroes should give Senator ADAM CLAYTON POWELL regardless of his moral or personal standards. Mr. BUCKEL said he felt strongly that some of the statements made should be refuted and volunteered to participate in the rebuttal of statements made on the program.

Mr. BUCKEL said he could not recall specifically other parts of the program but did remember that there were some young men believed to be either Arabs or Jordanians who made comments relative to the conflict, in the Middle East. He could not recall any specific mention being made regarding ROBERT KENNEDY but indicated that due to the period of time which has elapsed it was only natural that anything said might be forgotten.

Mr. BUCKEL contacted his wife and after checking some personal records determined that this trip had occurred on the weekend of March 10-13, 1967, and indicated he had located a cancelled check dated March 13, 1967, with which he paid his hotel bill before returning to San Diego from Los Angeles. He said that to the best of his recollection he and his wife attended the JOE PYNE TV Show about 6:00 p.m. on Monday, March 13, 1967, following which they returned to San Diego. He stated the show was recorded at that time and he subsequently viewed this show at San Diego over the Los Angeles station on March 18, 1967.

BUCKEL said he could not recall any of the program participants specifically and could not state whether or not SIRHAN SIRHAN was present at the broadcast.

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On 3/4/69 at San Diego, California File# SD 44-394

by SA C. JORDAN NAYLOR /jkw Date dictated 3/4/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : *2/8/69* SAC, SAN DIEGO (44-394) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: Los Angeles

DATE: 3/5/69

Re San Diego telephone call to Los Angeles
Supervisor BILL NOLAND 3/4/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are nine copies each
of two FD 302s reflecting investigation conducted at San
Diego.

- ② - Los Angeles (Enc. 18)
- 1 - San Diego

CJN:jks
(3)

Make call pl
[Signature]

FD 302s on:
Mrs Jeanette Bryans
Arthur A. Buckle

56-156-2755

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NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., March 5, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #39

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BTJ/ML

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 39th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

C.N. 255, 315

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23 -- Prosecutors intend to conclude their case against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan by midweek -- showing why the young Arab should die in the gas chamber for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy," according to Myrna Oliver, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) today.

The newspaper reported there might be a "hassle over admission into evidence of diaries kept by Sirhan before the June 5 slaying . . ." and this "could extend the prosecution's case."

One of Sirhan's attorneys, Russell V. Parsons, sought in pre-trial maneuvers to have the diaries suppressed as evidence, claiming they were seized illegally at Sirhan's Pasadena home.

However, Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker, who is presiding, ruled on Oct. 22 that the diaries would not be suppressed. He said they could be introduced in court and that he would rule on their admission at that time.

The writer, noting that when the trial began Jan. 7 it was expected to last three months, quoted Parsons as saying,

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prosecution) are trying to shorten the trial. It is going much faster than we thought."

Although the prosecution said they would call 80 witnesses, "they have not substantially reduced the planned number of witnesses, but they have raced through the questioning, and will conclude their case in about two weeks of testimony," said the newspaper reporter.

"Also speeding up the trial is a move by defense to diminish the cumulative impact of the prosecution witnesses' testimony. By refusing to cross-examine witnesses at length or at all, they reduce the growing bulk of words that could work against Sirhan."

Grant B. Cooper, chief defense counsel, told the newspaper, he planned to have the Sirhan family -- the mother, brothers and Sirhan himself -- testify, followed by psychiatrists.

Cooper has estimated his case will take three to four weeks."

* * *

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24 -- The prosecution in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case today called the following to testify:

DeWayne Wolfer, Los Angeles Police Department ballistics expert;
- Sergeant William E. Brandt, Los Angeles Police Department, who searched the Sirhan home in Pasadena for evidence relating to the case; and

Dr. Henry M. Cuneo, neurosurgeon at Good Samaritan Hospital who operated on Sen. Kennedy about three hours after the shooting at the Ambassador Hotel.

At today's session, color photographs from the coroner's inquest on the senator were shown to the jurors for the first time.

"The small courtroom was quiet as the 12 regular and six alternate

jurors examined the two photographs silently, with little visible reaction, passed them on and examined the fatal bullet and the senator's shredded coat," reported Dave Smith, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The photographs were introduced as Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts questioned Wolfer. Grant B. Cooper, defense attorney, objected that the photographs were "highly inflammatory and immaterial to the issues in this case," but Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker overruled the objection.

It was pointed out by Smith that "the defense has admitted throughout the trial, now eight weeks old, that Sirhan fired the shot that killed Sen. Kennedy after he won the California Democratic primary last June 4."

Continued the newspaper article:

"The photographs show the right side of Sen. Kennedy's head partially shaved, with the bullet wound behind the right ear and extensive 'tattooing' -- powder burns and lead and powder particles imbedded in the skin -- on and behind the ear.

"Wolfer testified that tests showed the fatal wound -- a .22 caliber bullet in Sen. Kennedy's brain -- was fired from about one inch from the senator's head.

"Wolfer also testified that Sen. Kennedy's coat showed five bullet holes -- three entry holes and two exit holes. Besides the fatal bullet to the brain, another bullet was found in soft tissue near the sixth vertebra, Wolfer testified.

Also admitted into evidence today, despite defense objections that it was irrelevant to the case, was the senator's coat, cut away from his body and later crudely stitched together for ballistics and firing tests.

"Sirhan became agitated shortly before adjournment," reported the newspaper, as Fitts, questioning Sgt. Brandt began leading up to the controversial diaries in which Sirhan is reported to have written 'Kennedy must be assassinated before June 5.'

As the three 8½-by-11 inch spiral notebooks were shown to the police sergeant, "Sirhan began whispering urgently to his attorneys. Cooper quickly asked Judge Walker for a recess, saying 'our client has requested it,'" continued the newspaper's account.

The judge instead adjourned court for the day.

"Cooper later told newsmen that Sirhan didn't want the notebooks admitted into evidence and mistakenly thought they had been accepted into evidence without objection from his defense," added the newspaper.

"They hadn't, but it is a certainty that they will be," related the newspaper.

Reporter Smith said the prosecution claims the notebooks show Sirhan's premeditation to murder Sen. Kennedy. And while the defense has moved to suppress those portions of Sirhan's diaries, the defense nonetheless plans to use other portions to support their contention that Sirhan's capacity to plan was diminished by obsessive traits.

The defense, in fact, quoted from the notebooks in its opening statement, citing a so-called 'declaration of war against American humanity' by Sirhan last May.

Before adjournment, Brandt told of going to the Sirhan home and admitted that he did not have a search warrant. The newspaper related that 'he didn't attempt to get one after being given Adel's (Sirhan's brother) permission to enter the home.'

In his testimony, Dr. Cuneo described how after a tracheotomy, the senator's essential life functions stabilized to the point where a medical team felt he could withstand surgery, and how, after the tracheotomy, Sen. Kennedy's condition remained stable for more than 10 hours.

Cuneo continued that the senator's blood pressure, pulse, cardiac condition and breathing were relatively normal after the surgery -- so that he was breathing on his own, without mechanical aid -- until the afternoon of June 5, when electroencephalograph monitoring showed that the brain functions were beginning to fail.

Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1:44 a.m. on June 6, slightly more than 25 hours after the shooting.

* * *

more --

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25 -- Six pages of chaotic, sometimes illegible scribbling in a spiral notebook, along with samples of (Sirhan B.) Sirhan's handwriting and two envelopes were admitted into evidence" today, according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The writings by the 24-year old Jordanian immigrant, accused of assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and injuring five other persons showed his anger at the United States, a firm but obviously uninformed belief in communism and a growing determination to kill the senator, added Dave Smith, staff writer, in the newspaper.

In another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), John Douglas, staff writer, noted that the defendant's emotional state has taken center stage in his murder trial and his lawyers doubt their ability to control him when diaries -- in which he expressed his desire to kill Sen. Robert Kennedy -- are read to his jury.

The reporter noted that Sirhan tried twice today "to plead guilty and halt his trial rather than allow the jury to learn the contents of three diaries he kept prior to June 5, 1968, when he admittedly shot the New York senator."

Grant B. Cooper, one of Sirhan's attorneys, said "We're not going to let him" plead guilty, and that his client blew "his top, that's all," referring to what happened in court today.

The Times said that Sirhan's "sudden change of heart came . . . in Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker's chambers, before the trial resumed with argument on admission of notebooks in which Sirhan wrote of his intent to assassinate Sen. Robert F. Kennedy."

One of the envelopes was found last June 6, hours after the

senator died, and contained this note, 'RFK must be disposed of like his brother was.'

Continued the Times article:

"Before the ruling on the notebooks, it was learned that Sirhan told Judge Walker that if they were admitted, he would be railroaded into the gas chamber.

"He reportedly told Judge Walker that he didn't want the judge 'gloating over the fact that you made people think I got a fair trial.'

"Instead, Sirhan is reported to have said, he would rather 'stand up right now and plead guilty and go to the gas chamber.'

"It was learned that Sirhan said Judge Walker was not giving him a fair trial in letting the notebooks into evidence and claimed that prosecution use of the notebooks, taken from his Pasadena home last June 5 without a search warrant, violated his constitutional rights.

"Judge Walker reportedly told Sirhan that his best interests were being protected by his three-man defense team -- Cooper, Amile Zola Berman and Russell B. Parsons -- and that he should follow their advice."

As Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts began to describe the contents of the notebooks to the jury, Sirhan raised his hand and said, "Your honor, excuse me for interrupting." Defense attorneys whispered to Sirhan and then requested a recess.

For about a half-hour in an adjoining room, the defense attorneys, Sirhan's mother and brother, Munir, 21, tried to calm the excited defendant and talk him out of changing his plea.

Cooper then was granted a continuance until Wednesday, February

The Times article noted that "Sirhan's wish to plead guilty and face the death penalty is a reversal of his position of two weeks ago, when both defense and prosecution attorneys were willing for Sirhan to plead guilty to first-degree murder with the understanding that he would receive a life sentence.

"Judge Walker rejected that arrangement, insisting that the question of penalty -- death or life imprisonment be left up to the jury.

"At that, Sirhan, then unwilling to risk a possible death sentence, refused to change his plea."

As for the writings of Sirhan, some months before the assassination, the defendant wrote:

"I advocate the overthrow of the current president of the ----- United States of America. I have no absolute plans yet -- but soon will compose some . . . I am poor."

This was in two pages -- labeled 'highly inflammatory and prejudicial to the defense' by Cooper -- which was barred from evidence.

However, Judge Walker denied Cooper's repeated plea to admonish all parties not to divulge their contents to the press.

"I don't think the court can restrict the press in any way," said the judge. The controversial two pages will be kept from the eyes of the jury, which is sequestered throughout the trial.

Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton argued successfully that the public had the right to know 'what motivated the defendant.' And he also suggested that the contents of the two pages, inflammatory or not, illustrated Sirhan's thinking and underscored the 'sole issue' in the trial.

As the prosecutor argued for release of the two pages, Sirhan

sprang to his feet and shouted in Arabic. At this point, Compton was referring to Sirhan's "advocating the overthrow of the country."

Meanwhile, in a somewhat related matter, the county coroner-chief medical examiner, Dr. Thomas Noguchi, who was in charge of the autopsy on Sen. Kennedy, resigned effective March 4.

L. S. Hollinger, chief county administrator, and members of the County Board of Supervisors were slated to go into executive session today to hear Hollinger's complaints against Noguchi. The meeting was adjourned amid reports of Dr. Noguchi's possible resignation.

Last Friday, Dr. Noguchi defended his record, including the autopsy on Kennedy. Hollinger insisted he was not referring to the Kennedy death when he issued a statement that he had received "a number of complaints and charges about the way Dr. Noguchi runs his office."

* * *

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26 -- Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger today issued a statement denying a report by Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden that Secretary of State William Rogers had "approved" a possible disposition in the Sirhan case.

The comment appeared in a column by the pair in the Washington Post, which Younger termed "inaccurate. Mr. Rogers did not discuss this case with me. He did not approve, disapprove or otherwise comment upon any phase of the Sirhan case."

In his statement issued today, the prosecutor repeated an earlier statement (February 11), in which he remarked:

"In the event the government wished to make any comments concerning the disposition of this case insofar as it may have international

implications, and insofar as it may particularly relate to problems in the Middle East, I wanted them to be able to do so.

"I made it convenient for appropriate officials in the government (present administration) to express an opinion to me -- they declined and made no comment or recommendation," concluded Younger in February.

Today he said, "This statement was true at the time. It is still true. Mr. Rogers has not discussed the Sirhan case with me to this date. He has made no recommendations. I don't anticipate that he will."

The Mankiewicz-Braden column related that "The State Department specifically approved an agreement reached here (Los Angeles) last week by which Sirhan Sirhan would change his plea to "guilty" in exchange for a sentence of life imprisonment.

"Los Angeles Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger advised Secretary of State William Rogers in Washington of these possibilities in the bargaining between his office and the Sirhan defense staff and received approval of Rogers for the plan."

In court today, the prosecution called its final three witnesses to testify, but indicated it would recall Laurence Stone, handwriting expert for the District Attorney's Office, Monday. Stone established that the Sirhan Diaries were in the defendant's handwriting.

The prosecution today questioned:

Dr. Thomas Noguchi, county coroner-medical examiner;

Dr. V. Faustin Bazilauskas; and

Lt. William C. Jordan, Los Angeles Police Department.

In nine days, the prosecution called 56 witnesses out of 80 it had ready, and offered the jury 80 exhibits.

Dr. Noguchi, who has resigned effective March 4, described the autopsy performed on Sen. Kennedy shortly after death, 1:44 a.m. on June 6, 1968.

Under questioning by Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, the county coroner said a bullet fired at one-inch muzzle range, which pierced the senator's skull and brain, was the cause of death.

A second bullet, removed from the fleshy part of the senator's neck, near the vertebrae, would not have caused death, said the coroner.

The second witness, Dr. Bazilauskas, who attended Kennedy at Central Receiving Hospital where he was taken after the shooting, said the senator was 'lifeless' when brought to the hospital.

His breathing and pulse were restored through heart massage and use of a heart-lung machine, added Dr. Bazilauskas.

He said Kennedy's condition was stable and his pulse and breathing "good" when he was transferred to Good Samaritan Hospital for surgery.

Lt. Jordan described Sirhan as 'extremely polite' and as "one of the most alert and intelligent people I have ever interrogated or attempted to interrogate."

Compton revealed that three more exhibits were prepared, but not admitted into evidence -- including a passage from the Sirhan diaries ruled by Judge Herbert V. Walker to be too 'inflammatory' for the jurors' eyes.

The chief deputy district attorney said he would insert into the record, although not seek to present to the jury, statements taken from 200 other peripheral witnesses questioned in his investigation of the case.

"I don't want anyone to think we are hiding anything," he explained to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Cooper told reporters today that the defense expects to call about 30 witnesses and will take about three weeks to present their case. "Lengthy prosecution cross-examination could extend this estimate, he conceded," reported the same newspaper.

The newspaper continued that Sirhan, his mother, brother, Munir, will testify and that the defense is "expected" to call at least six psychologists and psychiatrists in its attempt to show Sirhan acted under diminished mental capacity in the shooting."

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported that Sirhan, uneasy about his defense strategy and unruly at his murder trial this week, is 'going to have to calm down or get another lawyer,' one of his defense attorneys warned him . . ."

Continued the article:

"Two other warnings came from Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker:

1. If Sirhan should lose or fire his three-man defense team and then undertake his own defense, the jurists said, 'There is one thing I have always told all (defendants acting as their own counsel): when they are being tried for murder in a case before me they usually go to the gas chamber.'

2. If Sirhan doesn't control his courtroom outbursts, he will be physically restrained -- perhaps by being strapped in his chair during court sessions."

* * *

more --

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28 -- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, on trial for the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and injuring five other persons, today in court tried to fire his defense counsel and demanded to change his plea to guilty and be executed.

According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), Sirhan was "infuriated at disclosure of his school grades and his IQ of 89." At the time of the outburst, John T. Harris, Pasadena school official, was on the witness stand, describing grades and test evaluations of Sirhan.

The newspaper reported that Sirhan, "in a firm but angry voice" said: "I killed Robert F. Kennedy willfully, premeditatedly and with 20 years of malice aforethought . . ."

Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker refused to accept the change of plea or the firing of the three-man defense team. The judge threatened the defendant with a face mask and arm straps to keep him in his chair if there are further outbursts.

After the blow-up, Russell J. Parsons, one of Sirhan's attorneys, whispered with the defendant and asked for a recess. The jury was led out and Grant B. Cooper, another Sirhan attorney who was questioning Harris, explained that Sirhan had earlier said he would forbid the calling of about a dozen witnesses his lawyers believed should testify.

Cooper said Sirhan had later calmed down and promised cooperation, but that he now wanted to speak up in court.

There followed this exchange between judge and accused, as reported in the newspaper:

Judge Walker: There is something you wanted to say?

Sirhan: May I address the court in chambers, sir?

Walker: No.

Sirhan: I at this time, sir, withdraw my original plea of not guilty and submit the plea of guilty as charged on all counts. I also request that my counsel disassociate themselves from this case completely.

Walker: Do I understand -- stand-up -- do I understand that you want to plead guilty to murder in the first degree?

Sirhan: Yes, sir, I do.

Walker: All right, and what do you want to do about the penalty?

Sirhan: I will offer no defense whatsoever.

Walker: The question is, what do you want to do about the penalty?

Sirhan: I will ask to be executed, sir.

Walker: Now, I know of nothing in the law that permits a defendant under any circumstances to enter a plea of guilty to murder of the first degree and ask for execution.

Sirhan: Well, I have, sir.

Walker: Well now, just a minute. Why do you want to do this?

Sirhan: I believe, sir, that is my business, isn't it?

Walker: No, it isn't. Now, when we come to accept a plea, you have to give a reason.

Sirhan: I killed Robert F. Kennedy willfully, premeditatedly, with 20 years of malice aforethought, that is why.

Walker: Well, the evidence has to be produced here in court.

Sirhan: I withdraw all evidence, sir.

Walker: There is no such procedure.

Sirhan: To hell with it.

Walker: Well, the court will not accept that plea. Proceed with

the trial. Let me give you to understand here and now that this court will not put up with any more of your interrupting. You are to follow the advice of the court and sit down there. Any further interruptions by you in this trial will result in you being restrained. You understand that?

Sirhan: Sir?

Walker: I mean by that that you will have a face mask put on you which will prohibit you from talking and, further, your arms will be strapped to your chair and the trial will proceed. You understand that?

Sirhan: I understand. However, sir, I intend to defend myself pro per (defendant representing himself). I don't want to be represented by counsel.

Walker: You have retained counsel. Counsel is staying in the trial.

Sirhan: What I have said, I don't want anyone to have a trial shoved down my throat, sir, and you are not going to shove it down my throat, sir, in any way you want.

Walker: You say you want to go pro per?

Sirhan: Yes, I will.

Walker: What are the defenses, let me ask what are the elements of the crime of murder?

Sirhan: I don't understand all of this legality. You let me --

Walker: I am conducting these proceedings, not you. What are the defenses to murder in the first degree?

Sirhan: I don't know.

Walker: I find you are incapable of representing yourself. Sit down and keep quiet, and, if not, I intend to keep you quiet.

Sirhan: No, sir, I still maintain my original point. I plead guilty to murder and ask to be executed.

There was some additional exchange between the judge and Sirhan, and a recess was called. After the recess, and before the jury was brought back into court, Cooper told Judge Walker that his client 'has advised us definitely, positively and unequivocally that he does not desire us to continue to represent him.'

Cooper then said the three-man defense team was 'perfectly willing, as a matter of fact I might say anxious, to withdraw from the case and let him either represent himself or be represented by other counsel.'

Cooper said, however, that they would be willing to continue and that the attorneys did not want to appear to be deserting Sirhan. Judge Walker denied the offer to withdraw, saying good cause for such withdrawal had not been shown and adding that Sirhan appeared clearly unable to represent himself.

The trial continued, the jury was led in and Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the defendant's mother, was called to testify. However, as her voice quavered, Judge Walker adjourned court.

He noted, 'I can't conceive of a worse set of circumstances under which a mother could be called to testify. I think she shows great courage.'

Others called today by the defense included:

Ziad Hashimeh, 25, a childhood friend of Sirhan's; and

Baron Sarkees Nahas, a Palestinian nobleman and former United Nations official.

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3/10/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/4/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of a sixteen page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 3/5/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BJA/142

C.N. 255,315

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

3/3/69

LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (62-166) (P)

KENSALT

Re: ANTONIO ALBIZO ORTIZ, Aka

Re Mexico City letter 1/24/69.

Contact with MEX [REDACTED] for the purpose of determining progress in interviewing ANTONIO ALBIZO ORTIZ was maintained throughout the month of February, 1969 and on 2/27/69, the source advised that efforts to determine where ALBIZO might be located, through contacts with his employer at Emilio Carranza 87, have been unsuccessful. MEX [REDACTED] added that he would continue to attempt to locate ALBIZO.

In the meantime, MEX [REDACTED] has been requested to attempt to locate ALBIZO and interview him for the purpose outlined in previous correspondence. The Bureau will be promptly notified as to the results of these efforts.

5 - Bureau
 (1 - Liaison Section)
 (2 - Los Angeles) (56-156)
1 - Mexico City
HR:kzh
(6)

56-156-2759

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Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-25-67)

(Copies to ☒ Files-Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
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☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
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☐ Cleveland
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☐ Jacksonville
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TO LEGAT:

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☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date

3/14/69

RE:

KENSACT
Re Antonio Albizo Ortiz, aka.

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

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Enc. (2)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 3/19/69

On 3/19/69, GEORGE STONER, Chief Investigator for the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office, requested three copies of the photocopies made by this office of the contents of the notebook of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN.

On 3/19/69, three copies of Exhibit 18, Pages 134 through 253 of the Los Angeles report dated 6/9/68, were delivered to the office of the District Attorney pursuant to their request.

AOR/mjg
(1)

*George
Notebooks*

*done
me*

56-156-2760

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MAR 19 1969	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 3/18/69

FROM : SA PHILIP J. REILLY

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/4/69, which dealt in part with the LAPD questioning of WALTER CROWE and certain names which were mentioned by CROWE as being mutual friends of CROWE and SIRHAN. These names as furnished by CROWE to the LAPD were as follows:

CHARLES KRILL
LOU BENNETT
WALTER HAHN
GORDON WEAR

On 3/12/69, CHESTER CRILL of 397 East Villa Pasadena, stated that he is probably the KRILL mentioned by CROWE and indicated that he had known CROWE for a period of about 10 years from the time they were in Elliott Junior High School in Pasadena in 1957, to about 1965, or later. However, he did not recognize the names of BENNETT, HAHN and WILLIAMS as friends of CROWE's or of SIRHAN. CRILL indicated he knew pretty well all of CROWE's friends and did not recognize any of these names as given as classmates of SIRHAN at either Elliott Junior High School or John Muir High School. CRILL said he also attended Pasadena City College at the same time as SIRHAN, but did not know who he associated with there.

The following record checks were made in Pasadena area to establish the identity of BENNETT, HAHN and WEAR or WEIR. Checks have been made of the local directories but no similarities can be found. Detective BEN HETHERINGTON, Pasadena Police Department and Detective ED VARNEY, LAPD, checked the records of John Muir High School but could locate no record for the three - as well as CHARLES KRILL.

PJR/fpd
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56-156-2761

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[Signature]



LA 56-156

On 3/12/69, Mrs. ALICE ALLEN, Assistant to the Registrar at Pasadena City College, advised that on the basis of information furnished, she could locate no record of attendance at Pasadena City College for the four. Records of the Pasadena Police Department were checked by Mrs. MARGARET TRANOR for information concerning these individuals but no information identifiable with them could be located.

On the basis of the above and on the basis of CRILL's statement and the fact that his name was differently carried by CROWE, it is felt that an effort should be made (consistent with CROWE's position with regard to testimony in the trial) to interview CROWE and attempt to determine the identity of those persons mentioned by him to the LAPD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 3/19/69

FROM : SA ALBERT N. CARLBLOM

SUBJECT: ~~BEN HERRICK~~
~~KENSALT~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 RJA/NE
C.N. 255,315

On 3/19/69, Hilton Veir, PRI (Ghetto) furnished the following information:

On last Friday, 3/14/69, Veir was in the gun shop named Lock, Stock 'n Barrel, 8972 Huntington Drive, San Gabriel, California which is owned by Ben Herrick. There were a number of men present in the shop. Veir asked to see a Colt Commemorative of World War I. These commemoratives have inscribed on them the name of one of the battles of World War I. Herrick displayed one of these weapons. Someone in the shop said that sometime they would have Colts commemorating the Watts riot. Someone in the shop said that they would put white, pearl handles on them. Veir said he could not attribute these remarks to certain individuals and said that there were some seven or eight men present.

Herrick, who is a friend of Veir, accompanied the latter and the latter's wife, Kay, to the front door as the Veirs were leaving. While doing so, Herrick remarked that he would like to get a couple dozen Iver Johnson .22 revolvers, gold plate them, put silver bullets in them and sell them as commemoratives. Then he laughed and said he better not do this as he would be investigated again. Herrick said that when they get the third one, they would have a real celebration. Veir said that he considered this a reference to Senator Edward Kennedy as the remark was made in connection with the talk of Kennedy commemorative guns.

PS under
Herrick is friendly with John Claremore, a wealthy individual who owns Claremore Corner on which the gun shop is located. Veir further advised that the persons who frequent the gun shop appear to consider Herrick a "cod". Veir suspected that Claremore might possibly share the views of those who frequented the shop.

Veir lives at 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, tel. SY 9-7052 and works at Swan Stationery, 921 South Fair Oaks, South Pasadena. His wife, Kay, works at the County Tax Assessors Office located on Colorado Blvd., Pasadena. Kay Veir also heard Herrick make the remarks as she and her husband were leaving the gun shop.

② 56-156
1 [redacted] (Veir)
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56-156-2762

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Ho Richard

Los Angeles indices contain 56-156 references to Herrick. Some refer to Benjamin J. Herrick, owner of Lock, Stock 'n Barrel gun shop.

As there is no specific threat against Senator Kennedy it is recommended that no further action be taken in this matter.

Walter Crowe: A Sketch

I am writing this sketch with my application for Graduate School at UCLA for the coming fall of 1969 in mind. What follows is therefore especially oriented towards explaining the academic side of my personality.

I am a history major. My main interests lie in the direction of modern European history. I am particularly interested in intellectual history, with a focus on the development of socialist movements and ideas. This little autobiography will try to underline those parts of my background which have helped to mature these interests. I hope that any reader of these words would be able to recommend, with reasonable certainty, that I should be given my chance in graduate history.

I was born in Pasadena, California on August 3rd, 1945, at the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War. My family was native Californian and provincial. I was never even out of the state, or even out of the south-land more than a dozen times until after my twenty-first birthday. Not that travel is really necessary for those living in God's own country, Southern California.

Neither of my parents went to college. Actually, this is no longer true, my mother just graduated last month from a small private college at the age of 54. To understand my parents, you must remember that they were young and poor during the depression. That fact is what makes them tick. Their

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universe is defined in terms of economic security, upper-middle respectability and affluence. I have a thirty year old sister and a twelve year old brother. My parents raised children and devoted their lives to these values.

My father was born in Porterville, California--a real country town whose economy depended on the surrounding orange groves and which was advertised in a 1909 brochure as: "the only city in California where the Japanese have not been allowed to gain a foothold. The result is that wages have always been at the top price."

My father grew up to admire the then dying economically independent middle class. It was natural for him to see economic independence and hard work as the keys to success and happiness. He wanted to be his own boss, and swallowed the illusion, along with many other post-war Americans (viewing as they did, the boom and the growing war economy), that it is still possible to make it as an "independent" entrepreneur. He borrowed to the hilt and launched his own "fine pitch" instrument gear company--the family headache, which survived twenty years. Our entire family life orbited around the business, its survival and ups and downs.

My home situation provided me with some basis for a good education. It gave me prerequisites for the crystallization, later, of my perception of college, rather than, say, the armed forces, an early job, marriage out of high school and "raising a family", as the most meaningful of the many possibilities and alternatives at my disposal.

What were these things that so influenced me? First of all were the expectations--I was expected to go to college and become some sort of an engineer or scientist. A second factor were the books in our house and the fact that regular reading did go on there, so that the television didn't have a complete monopoly on our mental life. Our library contained such books as: The Encyclopaedia Britannica, The World Book Encyclopedia, a set of Historial Tales, a set of the works of Washington Irving, etc.

I am sure that I identified with the past from an early age. Every culture idealizes its history as something sacred--when "men were really men" etc. Our family was never really religious. Religion was just not discussed or otherwise a real matter of concern. Both my parents had a knowledge of western history. I remember my father reading Irving's Life of George Washington and The Voyages of Christopher Columbus. He used this kind of history the way some people fall back on the Bible. What Washington had done in such and such a situation provided a moral, which might somehow be applied to the running of the business.

On one side of the family were my grandparents' stories about growing up in California in the last century. On the other side were my grandmother's wild, senile tales of her life as a nurse during the building of the Panama Canal. I believe that the past represented security to me, as something more agreeable than the present, because it seemed ideal rather than mundane.

When I was in grade school, I remember some of my friends being paid by their parents to read so many books and for getting high grades. I considered most of my friends to be intelligent and looked up to them for getting better grades than me. Yet in almost every case, once they outgrew the age when parental pressure could still be effective, their grades fell down and they went straight to work after high school. I realize now that I did have other motivations besides parental pressure. My ego was bound up, from an early age, with what went on in the classroom. I was the smallest boy in my classes right up through high school. I had a bad right eye and wore glasses from the first grade on. As a result, I felt somewhat physically inadequate and soon gave up trying to compete with my peers in sports. As a compensation, I became pedantic in the classroom, and enjoyed showing off my brains.

I was mainly interested in two things up to high school: science and history. A few of the books I remember going through in elementary school illustrate this. I did a lot of reading from the Landmark historical series for children. I also particularly remember a couple of other children's pictorial histories--one of France and one of England. On the scientific side, I was accumulating a chemistry laboratory, which did not stop growing until I was in high school. After Sputnik, I was swept up in the amateur rocketry fad, and also dug making small backyard hot air balloons. In junior high school, I and my friends were typical "boy inventors", as the names of some of my books indicate. There was a four volume 1915 edition of

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The Boy Mechanic, which contained plans for building your own hang-glider, which I always dreamed of constructing. There was also The Boy Electrician and The Boy Engineer, both written in the thirties, but still in print. My friends and I built two illegal Marconi type spark-gap transmitters, using model-A ignition coils. We built a good kiln and a screw type printing press, which would not, however, print clearly.

What I have described here is growth--my growth. These books and experiments and inventions attest to my motivation to inquire. They represent archeological evidence, debris below the surface, upon which my adult personality is being constructed. Somewhere in high school I lost interest in science. My mood, however, was still one of inquiry. But my feelings were beginning to change--there was a greater sense of disappointment and hostility to my surroundings, which is perhaps why I gave up science, supposedly man's great hope, for politics; political enquiry and criticism.

Adolescence is supposed to be a time of troubles for everyone, and mine was certainly that for me. I wish I could attribute all this "growth" to some positive aspect of my personality, such as "character." But I believe that it was really the result of a lot of insecurity about not being able to really fit the teenage image. High school and junior high school appeared to me like a giant "in-group" composed of people who were hustling or were trying to hustle campus social circles for two things: women and prestige. The people who I associated with generally didn't give a hell about the

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class "prom", resented the whole football team and class President and were trying to tune-out "high school U.S.A." as fast as possible.

Among the new friends that I made in my first year of high school were several politically aware liberals, who influenced me strongly. That was the year of the 1960 Presidential election, which was my first real political experience. I became acquainted with all the liberal magazines-- New Republic, Nation, Frontier, Commentary, etc. The main source of this new political literature, previously unknown to me, was the American Friends Service Committee Office in Pasadena, who maintained a lending library. I attended meetings of the Young Democrats in the local Friends Meeting House, but decided not to join that organization.

At this time I can remember becoming aware of a sense of frustration due to the fact that a lot of my school work, such as the necessity to take algebra and geometry, interfered with my own education. My teachers noted that I read a lot, and my parents were pleased because "It keeps him off the streets." They did not mind seeing me read The Thirty Years War, by C.V. Wedgewood or Hellas, A Short History of Greece, C. Robinson. They became hostile and began to worry about me when I brought political literature home, however. As examples, I remember a pamphlet on socialism by Erich From, and books by H. Stuart Hughes and William O. Douglas--all very harmless. For a while I was a member of a U.N. Club on campus and wrote an article, in the eleventh grade, on why people shouldn't say the Pledge

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of Allegiance for a short-lived (three issues) underground campus paper, called The Opinion. While I enjoyed the shock-effect I could produce in classes and among friends by arguing such issues as the Pledge, I was surprised when people I knew began referring to me as a "Communist", which I certainly wasn't. How things have changed! A young man in high school today would never be called a Communist for arguing against nationalism and for supporting the U.N. That was only eight years ago!

In my last year of high school I made my most important intellectual discovery--C. Wright Mills. I read his book, Listen Yankee and became a supporter of the Cuban Revolution. In an opinion poll for the school newspaper, I described the Cuban Revolution as "an independent socialist revolution which will determine its own destiny outside of either bloc." Next I read Mills' The Causes of World War Three, and bought myself a ban-the-bomb button. I and the most political of my friends, who influenced me the most, practically hero-worshipped Mills, and tape recorded a two hour program off of KPFK on Mills' life by Saul Landau, his secretary. Two periodicals, both now defunct, were originally intended to continue Mills' work: Root and Branch and Studies on the Left. Mills showed us the basic relevance of radical politics, and predicted the development of a New Left in America.

He explained that private problems are not really private problems at all, but are actually public issues, confronting privatized, compartmentalized and powerless individuals.

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These individuals, naturally, can only see great issues as nothing more than the private problems which mess up their lives. Mills taught us that to be radical meant to go to the root of the problems, (rather than merely dealing with just their effects) and to therefore seek fundamental rather than superficial solutions. Mills described the basic problem in American society as the inability of the individual to meaningfully effect or control those institutions with which he is in direct daily contact with and which determine the course of his life. Mills located the root of this problem in the development of elitism (corporate, political and military) in American society.

This seemed to explain our own middle class problems in the same way that Marxism had explained the problems which confronted preceding generations of workingmen--as part of a basic flaw in the whole social system. One of my friends had Mills' photograph framed, like some icon, on his bedroom wall.

My twelfth grade World History class was another really meaningful experience. It helped me to acquire analytical tools and notions that I did not have before this. Also, this course was the first which got me beyond the "history as-memorization-of-facts" syndrome. Rather than just recounting facts, we studied history from the standpoint of the questions and problems which it poses to the historian today.

The main problem which we studied was the "economic origins of the French Revolution." We began this study using one of the Amherst booklets entitled: "The Economic Origins of the French

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Revolution." This booklet consisted of selections from authors in the field who held conflicting opinions on this subject. We began by reading and mastering each of these selections. I still remember our characterizations of some of these authors: Mathiez--the "Marxist view," Michelete--a "Romantic view," Lefeuivre--"political liberalism." The end of the book contained essays attacking these earlier authors and putting forth a "many equally-important factors" explanation of the problem.

After this, we began our own debate on the origins of the French Revolution. Using a mimeographed map of France showing pre-1789 provinces, we examined the harvests in each of these provinces for the century. With this we attacked Michelet's interpretation of the revolution as a result of increasing economic recession. It was found that the worst harvest years occurred earlier in the century, for example. We also attacked Matheiz's interpretation of bourgeois economic ascendancy as the factor compelling the need for a revolution against the nobility and crown. We found that the main growth of the merchant and manufacturing bourgeoisie came in the 17th century. We found that the class composition of the signers of the Tennis Court Oath revealed that the clergy and new nobility played key roles--indicating that either a political modal point in the Revolution had to be seen as the work of "mixed class types", or the term "class" itself could not be regarded as politically meaningful.

In the second semester we did shorter studies on the English

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Civil War and the Origins of World War One. Our teacher attempted to show us how to recognize generalizations and how to attack them. He stressed the complexity of each problem. He wanted us to learn how to ask significant questions, rather than how to provide pat answers. Our examination was an individual study. Mine was based on Lefebure's book, The Coming of the French Revolution. My grade was based on my ability to dissect, debate and raise questions about Lefebure's interpretation. Later on, when I was in the University, I began to react negatively to this "many equally-important factors" approach. Not to its substance, but to its sum--to what it added up to. It seemed to me that it was a part of an overall political neutralization of intellectuals in this society. It appeared to be so totally eclectic and agnostic as to be irrelevant and meaningless in terms of the contemporary world.

That summer I enrolled in Pasadena City College "Freedom Summer", 1963, was the summer in which the Civil Rights movement ceased to be a movement composed of militant minority and became a "mass" movement of the Negro community. It was at this time that I discovered "the movement". Up to then I had only read about such things as voter registration in the South, Selma, Alabama and S.N.C.C. But now the Civil Rights Movement had arrived in Los Angeles and was available to me. I went on three Civil Rights marches that summer in Los Angeles and on one in Pasadena. This was not easy for me to do and marked a real turning point in my development. Teachers and students I knew in school acted as if I were engaged in

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some kind of deviate behavior. My parents were becoming increasingly antagonistic, fearful and racist. As a middle-class person, I also had distinct feelings that politics wasn't properly something you parade around and force on people--it was something involving private opinion and personal preference. That summer I worked through a lot of my feelings about being stigmatized and about political expression.

In junior college, political activity was the basis for my social life. It was also a catalyst for my formal education in school. It meant that I always had my own little going "intellectual concern" and intellectual life, based on my social interaction with my peers (which was mainly political activity and discussion). The fact that my private and social lives had some intellectual kernel made me more open to and interested in my school work--unlike many other students whose social and private lives were almost totally non-intellectual.

At this time I began reading several new political publications such as Studies On the Left, The New Left Review and Root and Branch, all publications devoted to developing a new socialist analysis of contemporary capitalism. I was continuing my own private study of French and was wading through Albert Camus' L'homme revolte, which took me a year to finish. I was taking Spanish in school and reading a Mexican political journal called Panaramas. I had been interested in Arab culture and politics since high school and began studying the Arabic language in extension school. My first year at P.C.C. I was part of a left clique within the campus Young Democrats

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and was treasurer of that organization that year. I read

Mills' three most important books: The Power Elite, White Collar and The Sociological Imagination. In this last book, Mills described his notebooks, in which his personal and intellectual life merged. He said that topics would begin to arise out of these writings, and that as he began to subdivide them and develop them, "releases" or more or less self-contained areas of study would emerge. He described his books as "releases" from these notebooks.

The notebook which I kept in junior college helped me to clarify and develop a lot of the ideas I was in contact with at that time. It also became a place where I recorded a lot of good information and analysis from the books I read. After junior college I had little time for this, and contented myself with filing notes from books I read in it.

In my second year at P.C.C. I joined Students for a Democratic Society and began attending their meetings in Los Angeles. The most important things I read at that time included Paul Baran's Political Economy of Growth, Herbert Marcuse's One Dimensional Man, Reason and Revolution and Eros and Civilization and also, two volumes from Issac Deutscher's trilogy on the life of Trotsky. I had the pleasure of meeting Deutscher, a minor hero of mine, in Berkeley during the Spring 1965 "Vietnam Day" teach-in, where I subjected him to a five minute critique of his books. When my parents found out that I had been in Berkeley, they threw me out of the house for a week.

The Free Speech Movement in Berkeley, the effectiveness

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of direct confrontation and the moral strength that **CONFIDENTIAL** positions in the Civil Rights and Anti-War Movements then enjoyed were compelling reasons for the tiny left-wing at P.C.C. to take action at that time. We failed to realize that generations and years of organizing had gone into politicizing the Berkeley campus as a prerequisite for the movement there. We formed an Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination at P.C.C. around the issue of the selection of the Rose Queen and Court which was held on campus every year (no minority group person had ever been included in the court in over seventy years of Tournament of Roses Parades.) We began leafletting and organizing for a sit-in, and announced a date. The response was so poor that we would have given up except for one thing--the Administration made the same mistake as we. The administration also assumed that this was Berkeley, that the campus was seething with discontent. They moved quickly to head off a confrontation and negotiated with the Committee for the entire next semester. The Tournament of Roses Association, with pressure from the school administration eventually removed the control from the campus.

Then I was accepted into UCLA. On my first trip to the campus I got lost and ended up on the Pacific Coast Highway going north. I wandered around the perimeter of the campus for two hours before I finally gave up and asked somebody where the Administration Building was. Then, there were all those forms and cards I had to fill in to be admitted! I took all history classes my first two semesters at UCLA. I was frankly

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disappointed because all these, with the exception of the courses on Intellectual and Cultural history of Europe, were purely empirical in approach and "dry as dust" in content. I remember a paper I wrote called: The Beginnings of the Middle Ages Under Rome. It was not, of course, good scholarship. I explained the transition from the old to the new society using crude economic determinism. But for me it was a real educational experience. My professor's reaction surprised me. He wanted to discourage me from that kind of analysis and would have preferred a more factual paper on a better defined topic such as "Arrianism."

My classes in Cultural and Intellectual History lived up to my expectations for three reasons: The first was the content of the courses. In order to understand how cultural change had arisen, how certain ideas had come to the fore in lieu of others, the kind of wholistic social analysis which my political background had made me used to was required. Secondly, the rise of the secular bourgeois culture and the estrangement on the intellectual from that culture were themes with which I could identify. The selection of reading was broad enough so that I could pick and choose and find something I was really interested in. I also enjoyed the fact that we were not expected to parrot the teacher, but were allowed to go on our own hook and to develop our own explanations.

Even though most of my expectations were disappointed, I stayed in history, which only goes to show that one good experience can outweigh ten bad ones. And what were my ex-

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expectations? First of all, I saw history as a way of thinking, a style of analysis based on facts, rather than the mere compilation of facts. Mills called history "the shank of all other thought." Sociology, political science, philosophy etc., if they are to be meaningful, coherent and relevant in terms of the present must carry on their discussions in terms of an historical rather than an a-historical framework. If not, they tend to degenerate into irrelevant statistical micro-studies, or abstract, non-historical "Grand Theories." Secondly, it seemed to me that history becomes most coherent and understandable to the present, when it is based on a comparative method of analysis (of defined historical entities, such as epochs, cultures, events, etc.) It seemed to me that an historical entity could be best understood, defined and made meaningful not as a compartmentalized and isolated unit of study, but rather only in the light of a much broader historical context. If history is "the shank" of other knowledge, it should exist for the enrichment of other areas of human knowledge, rather than for its own sake. I felt that what I was being taught was a "history for its own sake," whose sole justification was that for the historian as an individual; it was more satisfying than fiction or poetry.

That year I was also attending an experimental school at night, organized by several political groups in Los Angeles, called the "New Left School." Outside of a couple of books I had read, this was my first real exposure to Marxism. I took two "fundamentals" courses on Marxism-Leninism, and a third on

Marxist philosophy. My attitude towards Marxism remains the same now as it did then. Despite its numerous shortcomings, as an ideology it provides a reasonably accurate picture of reality and has proved an effective tool for political action. It is the starting point for socialist politics--it can only be transcended by being developed and enriched. It cannot be dismissed, because it is more than a theory--it is a political reality. Marxism has best been characterized as a "research strategy". It is this because it provides us with more questions than answers, which is to say that it is more than a starting-point for our thought--it gives us a direction also.

That spring of 1966 I joined the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs in Los Angeles, and became active in their drive to support the Delano grape strike. I had my first taste of "civil disobedience" trying to stop grape trucks from Delano from unloading in Los Angeles. At this time I was also busy in Pasadena S.D.S., helping edit the chapter newsletter, as well as taking part in demonstrations at our local draft board, Rose Queen Ball and leafletting draft ranking exams.

In the summer I went to the national Du Bois Clubs convention in Chicago and on returning home I moved to a West Los Angeles apartment. I read Satre's Being and Nothingness and volume #1 of Capital--both of which were, of course, tremendous influences on my thinking.

The next school year at UCLA I became active in the Bruin Du Bois Club. The Du Bois Clubs were at this time in the process of being red-baited out of existence. I was chairman of the

Bruin Du Bois Club for a semester, but due to a combination of lack of political talent at leadership on my part, and the suspicion with which the Du Bois Clubs were regarded in all quarters (including the Movement), the chapter was unable to maintain the kind of political initiative and leadership that it had shown the year before. By the end of the year we dissolved the chapter and joined VDC-SDS, at that time the most important radical organization on campus.

I mentioned earlier that my history classes had left me with some unfulfilled expectations. As a result, I tried to stay away from history classes, and enrolled in courses in other departments which seemed more significant to me. I took classes which involved theory and the history of theory in several fields: Development of sociological theory, history of economic theory, graduate and a political science seminar on socialism and, later, some philosophy. Economics and philosophy were difficult for me because of a lack of background. In all of these courses my thinking arose out of my own private dialogue between Marxism and the new ideas I was encountering. This was especially so in my course on History and Historians, where I directly debated, in my paper and final exam for the course, the views of history presented to us from the best Marxist position which I could muster.

I had been working since moving to Los Angeles the year before. I first worked for the Campus Parking Service as a lot attendant, and later worked as a lab assistant in the ceramics department. My parents had at first given me some support from

home, but were later unable to contribute anything towards my education. As a result, I was continually pressed for money. I did not want to borrow from the school because I couldn't stand the idea of being in debt--as my father had been for as long as I could remember. For a while I lived on the cheapest foods: beans, rice and potatoes. For a couple of months I was cooking some cheap meat, which I had actually begun to enjoy, until I learned to my horror I had been eating what was actually an expensive dog-food, which the store had failed to label.

The end result of this was that I moved into the University Co-operative Housing, where I could live cheaply and eat well. I soon fitted into the atmosphere at the Co-op, which pretends to be non-conformist. I began experimenting with drugs, had my first steady girl friend and went through three pairs of roommates, who could not stand my old jazz collection and refused to live in a room with Lenin, Trotsky and Marx staring down from their frames on the wall.

I was not as involved in political activity as I had been the previous year. Over the summer I leafleted the Army induction center about once a week, helped form a Peace Committee at the Co-op, and participated in a series of mass anti-war demonstrations, such as the one on June 23rd at Century City. The previous year I had become involved in Civil Disobedience on campus when I sat-in twice in the campus Job Placement Center to protest the presence of Dow Chemical Corp. recruiters on campus. The following year I sat-in twice again in the Job

Placement Center and once in the Administration Building along with S.D.S.--V.D.C. On one occasion I "went limp" and was carried out by campus police.

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As I entered my fifth year since leaving high school, I felt a sense of crisis about the future. I had always avoided making long range plans and really had no idea what I would do with my degree. On the one hand, having never really worked and feeling that I had not really trained myself to do anything except continue to be a student, the idea of graduation frightened me. I was tempted to postpone the inevitable confrontation with the "outside" world, and continue straight into graduate school. I didn't for two reasons. The first was that my draft board was actively trying to draft me, as I had not applied for or accepted a Student Deferment. So I had to live with the fact that time was "running out." I eventually confronted this problem directly, after I graduated, and applied for a I-O Conscientious Objector deferment. I wrote the Draft Board a 35 page essay called: "Is Humanism A Religion?" The answer to that question is "yes", and this is what I based my appeal on. I was eventually allowed a personal interview with the local board, in which I frankly explained my views on world socialism and U.S. imperialism. I have never heard from my draft board since then.

If remaining in the University was becoming an escape, it was more and more an ineffective one. There was a feeling of inertia about the whole student life style. It is totally future oriented--the books, exams and studies have no direct

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meaning to us in the here and now. As part of our training, all that stuff only has any real function in our lives after graduation. I would expend great amounts of my energies in school, and yet I couldn't find any perceptible change, enrichment or new direction in my life as an immediate result.

The results were always postponed until after graduation or until after I had become a scholar or had completed so many units. You have the feeling you weren't really living; just waiting. I was compelled to do so many assignments, and yet afterwards I had the feeling that I had not really done anything at all.

All of these things were reflected in my last quarter of work. I took a political science course on Communist political theory and a philosophy course on existentialism--both classes which a year before I would have jumped into enthusiastically. Instead, I could hardly bring myself to do anything. I did not even attend either class for a month and a half.

At the end of the quarter, my petition to graduate was accepted. I had made my choice--I had decided that my life as a would-be student trouble-maker was growing stale and that I would need new experiences in order to continue to mature. In April of 1968, mustering a little self-confidence, I applied for a job as social worker in South L.A. and was hired.

Since that time I have been working in the Aid to the Totally Disabled program helping, in the Department's words "people mentally or physically disabled for competitive employment to meet their basic living needs." This job has helped me to

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accept, understand and deal with people who generally have nothing going for them in their own lives. It has also helped me to accept and understand myself a little more, and to perceive some of the advantages that luck has thrown my way.

I remember in Eugene Weber's class on Intellectual History his continual use of the term "this game we play," to describe himself as an intellectual. At the time I enjoyed this cynicism because it seemed frank and it seemed to cut through much of the pretentiousness one sees in teachers. That was a nice way of saying: "it's all really meaningless after all." I had this same feeling about my own interests in politics, history and theory and so I became dissatisfied. I could not justify playing a game, and with luck, some day ending up in front of a classroom as a bad entertainer (there is nothing implied about my former teachers in that comment.) I realize now that my interests are not a game; they are one of my unique assets. I have learned from my clients that many people are lucky if they can simply make it through the life-trip sane and in functioning health. After a year of working on a well-paying job with white collar people, I have discovered that anyone who has interests and a motivation that is self-enriching outside of the rat-race to get comfort and a little recognition, (and who is in a position to follow through, to gain a greater perception of the world, history, events or one's self), is extremely fortunate. I think that the role of the intellectual does justify itself for the simple reason that meaning comes into our world in only one way--as we perceive and understand it. It is much

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more difficult to justify the role of a working person who does things all day whose consequences and meaning he cannot really understand. Intellectual pursuits are not games--they are real life and they are possibly the most important aspect of life for the individuals concerned. It is true that the intellectual is often irrelevant to what is really happening--socially, politically, etc. What is important, however, is that the intellectual can be relevant if he decides to be, whereas people in other roles are a hundred times less likely to even ever confront that choice. For these reasons, I hope to be able to continue the pursuit of what I have discovered are basic and real interests for me, in history and especially in intellectual history. In doing this, I feel that I have made a very important choice.

CONFIDENTIAL

Wayne Dittan
3-18-69

3/19/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BSA/jk

Re Los Angeles airtel 3/4/69.

C.N. 255, 315

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau and the Department of Justice are two Xerox copies of a 22-page autobiography of WALTER CROWE prepared by CROWE in connection with his application for admittance to the graduate school at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in September 1969. LA 4688-S made available a copy of this to the Los Angeles Office inasmuch as CROWE had asked the source to read and evaluate it.

A review of this material indicates that CROWE has been particularly open in his listing of his life's activities with the singular exception of his actual Communist Party membership. This material will subsequently be incorporated into the comprehensive letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning CROWE which Los Angeles will prepare pursuant to the request of the Department.

For the information of the Bureau, WALTER CROWE is still under subpoena but has not yet been called to testify, and, accordingly, the interviews of the members of the Youth Club will be deferred until such time as the defense rests or CROWE has testified. This is based upon the probabilities that FBI actions at this time would unduly excite defense counsel and probably raise issues as to conspiracy that do not exist and

3 - Bureau (Encs. - 2)(AM)

2 - Los Angeles

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should not be brought up during the course of the trial.

Efforts to identify the alleged friends of CROWE and SIRHAN have ascertained that LA 4688-S advises that the names LOU BENNETT, WALTER HAHN and GORDON WEAR are completely unknown to this source. CHARLES KRILL has been identified as CHESTER CRILL, and CRILL has been located and interviewed. CRILL advises he never heard the names BENNETT, HAHN and WEAR. A check of Pasadena City College, high schools in the Pasadena area and elementary schools attended by CROWE and SIRHAN have all proved negative for these names. It is anticipated that WALTER CROWE will again be recontacted by this office to determine the correct names of mutual friends, and they will be interviewed.

It is interesting to note that CHESTER CRILL in his interview indicates knowledge of both CROWE and TOM GOOD and intimates that WALTER CROWE has homosexual tendencies.

The Bureau will be kept advised on a timely basis as to progress of this particular investigation, as requested by the Department.

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LEW/yfs

Mrs. ELLENORE SEVERSON, on January 30, 1969, identified a photograph of ROSE KHAN, Immigration and Naturalization (INS) Number [REDACTED], as being a photograph of the young girl on crutches who had come to the Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY Campaign Headquarters in Los Angeles, with KHAIBAR KHAN between June 1-4, 1968.

KHAIBAR KHAN during interview, June 11, 1968, referred to MARYAM KOUSHAN (INS Number [REDACTED]), as MARYAM KOUSHAN, his half sister. He said MARYAM had used the name of ROSE KHAN when booked into the Los Angeles County General Hospital, about six months previous, following being thrown from a horse. MARYAM KOUSHAN was on crutches June 11, 1968 at the time of this interview with KHAIBAR KHAN, which was conducted in her presence. MARYAM KOUSHAN, during interview, June 18, 1969, said she had used the spelling of MARYAM KOUSHAN when registering as a volunteer worker at the Senator KENNEDY Campaign Headquarters. She had been booked into the Los Angeles County General Hospital following her recent injury by KHAIBAR KHAN as ROSE KHAN for security reasons as Mr. KHAN was the leader of the opposition to the Shah of Iran, among Iranians in the United States and was apprehensive of political and possibly physical reprisals.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
KHAIBAR KHAN, FORMERLY KNOWN AS
KHAIBAR GOODARZIAN, AND FAMILY

KHAIBAR KHAN and certain members of his family have been previously reported to have done voluntary work at the Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY Presidential Campaign headquarters in Los Angeles during the first four days of June, 1968.

On January 30, 1969, Mr. JAMES H. BUSSELLE, Investigative Division, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Los Angeles, advised the following concerning KHAIBAR KHAN and family:

KHAIBAR KHAN, according to INS records, is under deportation proceedings as are members of his family. They have applied for suspension of deportation from the United States to Iran under Section 244 (a) (1) under the INS Act. Hearings in connection with these applications are still pending. All were charged with violation of Section 241 (a) (2), overstayed non-immigrant visitors and students. The family are named as follows together with their respective INS, Los Angeles, file numbers:

(GOODARZIAN), KHAIBAR KHAN
INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), TALAT KHAN
Divorced spouse
also known as
Talat Scandani
INS Number [REDACTED]

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(GOODARZIAN), ROUGHANGIZ ROUHI KHAN
Also known as
Rose Khan
INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), FARAHANGIESE KHAN
Also known as
Farah Khan
INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), AMIER BAKHTIAR KHAN
Also known as
Bob Khan
INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), AMIER KHOSROW KHAN
Also known as
Mike Khan
INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), AMIER HUSSIN KHAN
Also known as
Todd Khan
INS Number [REDACTED]

(GOODARZIAN), SHIRIN KHAN
Also known as
Sherry Khan
INS Number [REDACTED]

Copies of photographs of KHAIBAR KHAN's family submitted with applications to suspend deportations in August of 1968 were obtained and also a photograph of KHAIBAR KHAN taken in 1965.

Concerning the case of MARYAM KOUCHAN, secretary to KHAIBAR KHAN, who has also been referred to as MARYAM KOUHAN and MARIAM KUSHAN, she too is in the process of filing an application for suspension of deportation, however no photograph was available for her in her INS file, number [REDACTED].

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KHAIBAR KHAN and family were all born in Iran and admitted to the United States August 12, 1955 under "B-2 or F-1" status and have been out of status since at least 1963. They claimed no absences from the United States since their 1955 admission. At the time KHAIBAR KHAN's family appeared voluntarily at the Los Angeles INS Office to apply for suspension of deportation, they all denied any arrest or criminal record.

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: ☐ Negative ☐ See below

Subject's name and aliases

KENSALT

Character of case

Complainant

Mrs Robert Richardson

Complaint received

☐ Personal

☒ Telephonic

Date

3/6/69

Time

10¹⁵ A

Address of subject

Complainant's address and telephone number

1028 Bannockburn Dr LA

VE 9-8925

Subject's Description	Race	Sex	Height	Hair	Build	Birth date and Birthplace
	Age	☐ Male ☐ Female	Weight	Eyes	Complexion	
	Scars, marks or other data					

Facts of complaint

C advised she was in parking lot of
Ambassador Hotel Sun night 4/3/68 between 10¹⁵ P
+ 11⁴⁵ P. She believes she saw S when there
with another man. She believes she might
be able to identify other man if she saw
him again

Asst Frank
Patchett SUS
LAPD
Adm. Unit
3/20/69
ang

56-156-2767

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Richard	ang

Action Recommended

Flanigan

(Agent)

SAC, INDIANAPOLIS

3/21/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

KENSALT
OO: LOS ANGELES

Re: CHARLES WHITE

Re Philadelphia letter to Los Angeles 12/26/68,
which requested an interview of CHARLES WHITE at St. Meinrad
College.

Records at Los Angeles do not indicate this lead
was covered. Please submit.

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1 - Los Angeles
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(3)

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tc
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56-156-2768

SAC, INDIANAPOLIS

3/21/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

KENSALT

OO: LOS ANGELES

Re: JIM NICO

Re Detroit letter to Indianapolis 1/14/69.

Records at Los Angeles indicate that JIM NICO, a student at St. Meinrad Seminary, was to be contacted for information concerning the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

Please submit.

2 - Indianapolis

1 - Los Angeles

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PRESS CONFERENCE NOTICE

NOTED ARAB TO ANSWER ABBA EBAN

The Honorable Issa Nakhleh will meet representatives of the media in a Press Conference Friday morning, March 21 at 10 o'clock.

HOTEL HILTON (Statler), Corner Figueroa and Wilshire

FOY ROOM - Located on Ballroom Floor

Mr. Nakhleh is the Director of the Palestine Arab Delegation to the United Nations. He is a noted London-Jerusalem attorney and Refugee from Zionist occupation of Palestine. He is the permanent representative of the Arab Higher Committee.

Only individuals with proper credentials will be admitted.

Baron Sarkees Nahas will preside.

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NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., March 12, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #40

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 40th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MARCH 3 --- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan today admitted from the witness stand at his murder trial that he killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and had "no doubt" he shot and wounded five other persons in Los Angeles on June 5.

Also testifying today were an elder brother, Adel, 30, and the defendant's mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan.

Under questioning by one of his attorneys, Grant B. Cooper, Sirhan when asked if he also shot and wounded Paul Schrade, a United Auto Workers official, replied, "If that's what the indictment reads, I must have."

Sirhan said he "never heard of" Schrade nor did he have any knowledge of, or malice toward, Irwin Stroll, William Weisel, Elizabeth Evans, or Ira Goldstein, who were also wounded.

"I was not aware of anything," Sirhan added.

One Los Angeles newspaper (Times) described the defendant as almost relishing 'his turn on the witness stand. His answers came clearly and quickly, sometimes even before Cooper's questions were complete.

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"At one point, Sirhan even supplied a word when Cooper groped for another term for bombing noises."

The newspaper noted Sirhan's demeanor 'was almost sunny' in comparison to his 'emotional blowups last week when he demanded to fire his three-man defense team, plead guilty and be executed.'

The "temper tantrums last week came when the prosecution began introducing into evidence the notebook pages on which Sirhan had written 'Robert F. Kennedy must be assassinated.'

On Friday, Sirhan told Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker that if the notebooks were admitted, he wouldn't be getting a fair trial. However, today, Cooper read that very page, with Sirhan following eagerly as Cooper intoned: 'May 18, 9:45 a.m., '68. My determination to eliminate RFK is becoming more the more (sic) of an unshakeable obsession.'

Sirhan said the handwriting was his and that the phrase "Port Wine" was the name of a horse. He admitted writing 'please pay to the order of . . .' several times; and the repeated injunction, 'RFK must be assassinated.'

Following this, Cooper began questioning the defendant about his family's life in war-torn Jerusalem, where Sirhan was born on March 19, 1944.

Sirhan recalled "quite vividly" the death of an Arab soldier who was blown up by dynamite when Sirhan was three or four; and noted that the family fled during the 1948 Israeli-Arab hostilities from the new part of Jerusalem to the former Jewish quarter of the old Walled City.

The reason for the flight, Sirhan was told, was because 'The Jews kicked us out of our homes. The Zionists kicked us out. We were terrorized out of leaving our homes.'

Sirhan also described for the court the massacre at the village of Dair Yasin in April, 1948, when Arab girls with mutilated breasts were paraded in front of us, to terrorize us and get us out of our homes."

He also recalled the family's flight to the old Walled City. "I was naked, he said, and the family was in a state of panic.

After settling there, he said, he heard bombings on an average of once a week from 1948 until the family left Jerusalem for the United States in 1956.

The Sirhan family subsisted on United Nations Relief and Works Agency rations, the defendant continued, including brown sugar, margarine, flour, beans, "and a gallon of kerosene in the winter."

Also described by Sirhan was the incident in which he saw a neighborhood shopkeeper's body after a bombing and of being sickened by the sight of a human hand in a bucket of well water he drew one day.

Adel Sirhan testified about many of the incidents recited by the accused assassin and also told of a change in his brother after Sirhan fell from a horse in September, 1966.

Adel described his younger brother before the fall as friendly, ambitious and "doing well in school except when our sister (Ayda, who died in 1965, of leukemia) was sick," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

After the fall, related Adel Sirhan, his brother became irritable, nervous, stayed home more and read a great deal.

Sirhan, said his brother, once had a fight with a younger brother, Munir, 21, and sometimes argued with his family when they watched television newscasts of Middle East conflicts, demanding: "How can you sit there and watch these things being done to people?"

Adel also told of hearing Sirhan talking to himself in his bedroom. Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts asked if Sirhan couldn't have been reading aloud or studying his German or Russian courses. Adel said he might have.

Adel told of finding his brother sitting in his room with a lighted candle on the desk, before a mirror as he read from literature he got from the Rosicrucians, an order which espouses the development of one's mental powers over matter.

The newspaper added that "the defense has claimed that Sirhan was in a virtual trance when he killed Sen. Kennedy -- a trance similar to those he suffered at traumatic scenes in his childhood.

"They also claim he later induced such trances through his obsessive personality and his mystical experiments with self-hypnosis."

Also on the witness stand was Sirhan's mother, who related a series of incidents she said her son witnessed as a child. Each time, she said, he was seized by a fit of shaking, the color would drain from his face, his lips would go dry and he would sometimes "black out" remaining ill for days.

Mrs. Sirhan remarked, "We are lucky in this country. I want you to know this. Everybody is blessed in the United States." At this outburst, the judge cautioned her to restrict testimony to answering questions directly.

* * *

TUESDAY, MARCH 4 -- Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "created a lecture atmosphere" in court today "that

more --

gave rise to grave doubts in the minds of his hearers as to the accuracy of his IQ test, reported last week as 89, slightly below the 90-110 range considered average," Dave Smith, staff writer, noted in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

On the witness stand for the third day, Sirhan said he first learned of Kennedy's support for Israel last May and that he hated the senator so much that "if he were in front of me, the way I felt then, so help me God, he would have died. Right then and there.

"He was doing a lot of things behind my back that I didn't know about. It just burned me up," related the defendant.

Sirhan continued that "up to that time, I loved Robert Kennedy. I cared for him very much. I hoped he'd win the presidency."

What changed his attitude was a television documentary showing the senator in Israel in 1948, celebrating the creation of the Jewish state.

Sirhan, who was four at that time, and living in Jerusalem, said he had never known of this.

His love for the senator turned to hate and a few days after seeing the film, Sirhan wrote (on May 18): "Robert Kennedy must be assassinated before 5 June '68."

"Sirhan's anger at his victim's pro-Israel views cropped up repeatedly" in court today as he "unveiled a lifetime of loathing for Zionism," reported the newspaper.

When Senator Kennedy spoke in Los Angeles supporting military aid for Israel, Sirhan became so angry that he glared into his bedroom mirror, practicing a mental exercise taught by a mystical cult, until he saw the senator's face in the mirror rather than his own.

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"I can't prove it, sir," he told Grant B. Cooper, one of his defense attorneys, "but I saw his face in the mirror. I was that burned up about him."

Testimony revealed -- through a page-by-page reading of Sirhan's notebooks -- that former President Johnson and former UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg were marked for possible murder.

"As with the Kennedy reference, Sirhan said he couldn't remember writing of an intent to kill Mr. Johnson or Goldberg, but admitted he must have, since the notes were in his hand," reported the newspaper.

"Once he said, 'It is not me, sir. It is not Sirhan, sitting right here, that wrote that . . . I couldn't write that without provocation.'"

He was then asked by Cooper if he ever had in mind killing President Johnson, and Sirhan replied, "No, but I hated his guts at one point. He said the United States supports the territorial integrity of all nations, and he stressed all nations."

Goldberg, according to Sirhan, repeated Mr. Johnson's phrase.

He was then asked, "Should he have died for that?" and replied "Why not? He didn't stick to his word."

During testimony today, Sirhan "astonished spectators . . . with an impassioned -- and accurate -- discourse on the growth of Zionism, Palestinian history and England's behind-the-scenes agreements on Palestine's future," said the newspaper.

Sirhan also described a mystical experiment in which he plunged his hand into boiling water, "thought cool," and didn't get burned. He also turned candle flames different colors just by thinking about it, he said.

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"I can't prove it, but God damn it, I did," he stated.

After more than an hour of confirming his fragmented writing, Sirhan told Cooper, "All this sounds like a crazy man writing."

"Do you feel you're crazy?" Cooper asked. "Do you think you're completely normal?"

"No, sir, I'm not crazy," Sirhan replied.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5 -- Continuing his testimony today in court, Sirhan B. Sirhan said he saw Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in person for the first time two nights before he shot and fatally wounded the senator.

Sirhan said he was "really thrilled . . . He looked like a saint to me. I liked him. "

A reporter for a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), noted that "the statement was startling to spectators at the murder trial. On Tuesday, they had heard Sirhan admit to murderous rage at Sen. Kennedy's pro-Israel views, "

The first encounter with the New York senator took place on June 2 when Kennedy was surrounded by movie stars and singing a song with Andy Williams at the Ambassador, site of the slaying.

"My whole attitude toward him changed when I saw him that night, " Sirhan related to his defense lawyer, Grant B. Cooper.

"Before, I'd associated Kennedy with his statements about the Phantom jets to aid Israel and I pictured him as a villain, but that night he looked like a saint to me. I liked him. "

Speaking publicly for the first time about his activities June 4, the eve of the shooting, the defendant said he arrived at the Ambassador Hotel after getting lost while looking for a Jewish parade on Wilshire Boulevard.

"He had not known that Kennedy would be at the hotel that night, Sirhan said. All thoughts about Kennedy and memories of the written determination to assassinate the senator were completely out of Sirhan's mind, the defendant testified, " reported Dave Smith, staff writer, in the newspaper.

Under Cooper's questioning, Sirhan's murderous impulses towards Kennedy were revealed -- chronicled in his school notebook.

As questioning wore on, Cooper "elicited these emotional patterns: murderous hate for anyone expressing sympathy for Zionist aims; a perplexing warmth toward Kennedy for his views on other subjects, and an abrupt forgetting of political considerations when confronted by Kennedy in person," continued the newspaper.

"June 4 had been a haphazard day of often-changed plans," added the newspaper, as Cooper asked Sirhan if he intended to kill the senator on June 2, referring to comments in the notebook.

Sirhan replied, "No, sir, I did not. The notebook was completely forgotten in my mind." He did not have a gun with him that night. The defendant also denied that on June 2 he had been in the hotel kitchen area where Kennedy was shot two nights later.

(two prosecution witnesses, however, testified earlier they got lost in the hotel corridors and ran across Sirhan in the pantry area the night of June 2.)

He said today that in his opinion, the witnesses were "complete liars. They swore to tell the truth and they didn't," he said.

On Tuesday, June 4, Sirhan said he planned to spend the day at the races, but didn't like the entries so he went target shooting at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club.

He was there from noon until 5 p. m., and denied earlier testimony that he practiced rapid-firing; an elderly man nearby was doing that.

When the range closed, said Sirhan, he had eight bullets left in the gun

and intended to expend those last shots, but the rangemaster's order came before he could do it.

Sirhan put the gun on the back seat of his car "so if I got a traffic ticket I don't have to explain." He started for home, but didn't unload the gun because it was difficult to eject the bullets.

Later, he saw an ad in a newspaper (Times) about a march for Israel and the phrase "Six Days in June," referring to the six-day Arab-Israeli war.

"That brought me back to the six days in June of the previous year," he testified. "I should have been dead for those six days . . . These Zionists, Jews, whatever the hell they are, were trying to rub in the fact that they beat the hell out of the Arabs."

Sirhan said he was so infuriated that he decided to drive to the parade site, but he was a day early.

He became lost and since he hadn't been home, the loaded pistol was still on the back seat. "The gun was completely out of my mind," he added.

Not finding the parade, the defendant stopped at election headquarters for former Sen. Kuchel, Republican, California. From there he went to the Ambassador, parked and locked his car, and left the gun on the back seat.

Earlier, today, Cooper told of Sirhan's interest in the Rosicrucian's Digest, a monthly publication of the mystical cult, which contained an article titled "Put It In Writing."

On May 18, it was brought out that Sirhan wrote, "Robert F. Kennedy must be assassinated before 5 June '68." And on June 5, Sirhan shot and killed Kennedy.

"This mental chain of events was laid bare as Cooper read methodically through the reading and writing that made up Sirhan's thinking," reported the newspaper.

Cooper also introduced into evidence two pages which he argued successfully two weeks ago were "too inflammatory" to be placed before the jury.

The pages, kept from evidence then but released to the press, contained Sirhan's wholesale endorsement of all forms of communism -- even conflicting forms -- and an angry attack on the United States.

"Cooper read the pages aloud and later explained to newsmen that defense psychiatrists felt the writings had a strong bearing on Sirhan's state of mind -- which is the key issue in whether Sirhan is sentenced to death or simply imprisoned," added the newspaper.

Sirhan told the court he was not involved with anyone in the plan to kill the senator and couldn't remember why he used the term "we" when he wrote "We believe that Robert F. Kennedy must be sacrificed for the cause of the poor, exploited people."

"The hand that is doing this writing will do the slaying of the above-mentioned victim," read another entry.

* * *

THURSDAY, MARCH 6 -- "Outside-courtroom explosions, unknown to the Sirhan trial judge and jury, enliven the proceedings almost daily," according to Al Stump, staff writer, commenting in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald Examiner) today.

He mentioned, for example, the appearance of Issa Nahileh, described as a member of the British bar and as director of the "Palestinian-Arab delegation to the United Nations."

Asked by a reporter why he was here, the lawyer said he was an observer and "a group from my homeland interested in Sirhan's welfare paid my way from New York."

Asked if he were really here to "cool off Sirhan when he becomes almost uncontrollable and raves in court that he wants to plead guilty, fire his lawyers?" the visitor stated that Sirhan was a victim of circumstances.

He noted that Sirhan witnessed Arabs forced from their homeland by Zionists and as a child lived in a blood bath.

Also noted by Stump was the fact that Sirhan's mother "now feels free to walk out of the Hall of Justice, without a lawyer or guard at her side. Previously, she never left the building except under escort."

Sirhan B. Sirhan completed four days of testimony today as he was questioned by one of his defense attorneys, Grant B. Cooper, and cross-examined by Lynn D. Compton, chief deputy district attorney.

He told the court that he got drunk on June 4, blacked out while trying to sober up, and "the next thing I remember, I was being choked."

According to Dave Smith, staff writer for a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), "it was the first time Sirhan has mentioned that he had been drinking the night Kennedy was killed."

The defendant revealed that he didn't learn for many hours that he had fatally shot Senator Robert F. Kennedy and that he was being choked in a struggle

to subdue him as his gun continued firing, wounding five others.

Asked by Cooper if he knew that during the blackout, "You walked up to Sen. Kennedy, pointed a gun to his head, pulled the trigger . . . and he later died."

He replied, "Yes. So I learned."

Under questioning by Cooper and cross-examination by Compton, Sirhan "denied specific recollection of the shooting or of the rages that consumed him when he wrote in his notebooks that Kennedy must die," the newspaper continued.

Added the newspaper report:

"Compton's questioning sought to dispel in jurors' minds the impression Cooper had earlier aimed for in characterizing Sirhan's notebook writings as the disjointed scribbles of a disordered mind.

"Instead, Compton suggested, much of the writing was mere doodling reflecting Sirhan's daily interests -- girls, horse racing, jockeys and snatches of Arabic songs."

Sirhan flared in anger when Compton asserted that the defendant must have had more notebooks than the three introduced in evidence. Sirhan replied, "Were you with me. Ask me. Don't put words in my mouth!"

Compton then asked if he had more such books, and Sirhan snapped, "I said I don't know."

At another point, Sirhan remarked of one of Compton's questions,

"That's stupid."

"Compton continued in a mild, pleasant tone of voice, but with a thinly veiled skepticism at Sirhan's invariable answer:

"I don't exactly remember," noted the newspaper.

However, Sirhan did admit to a faint recollection of discussing the Jack Kirschke murder case with Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, one of the prosecutors in the Sirhan case.

Continued the newspaper's account:

In later questioning by Compton, the defendant "recalled one of the significant details of the Kirschke case. Kirschke, a deputy district attorney and friend of both Compton and Howard, was convicted in 1967 of murdering his wife and her lover and sentenced to death. (The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment).

"Kirschke claimed he was in Las Vegas at the time of the murder, but one detail that helped convict him was the fact that when he was arrested there and charged with murder, he failed to ask whom he was accused of murdering.

"Sirhan, who is reported to have followed that trial on television, was asked by Compton if Howard hadn't told him last June 5 that he probably would be tried. 'You didn't ask 'tried for what?' did you, asked Compton.

"I don't remember," replied Sirhan.

"By Sirhan's account on the witness stand Thursday, this conversation with Howard would have occurred several hours before Sirhan learned he was accused of shooting Kennedy."

Sirhan was asked by Compton if he thought the killing of Kennedy helped the Arab cause, and the reply was that he (Sirhan) didn't know enough about politics.

"Are you glad he's dead?" was another question and the reply: "No sir, I'm not glad."

Another question -- "Are you sorry?" Answer by Sirhan -- "No sir, I'm not sorry, but I'm not proud of it either."

The prosecutor "then touched on an explosive courtroom scene that occurred last Friday, after the jury had been removed from the courtroom," the newspaper reported.

"Did you not say you killed Robert Kennedy wilfully, premeditatedly and with 20 years of malice aforethought?" Compton asked. "Yes sir, I did" was Sirhan's reply.

Both defense and prosecution attorneys were called to Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker's bench and then Compton asked his final question: "You said you were willing to fight for the Arab cause?"

"Yes sir," said Sirhan.

"Are you willing to die for it?"

"Yes sir, I'm willing to die for it."

Cooper then resumed questioning his client, going over line by line the transcript of last Friday's blowup. Jurors learned for the first time that Sirhan had tried to fire his three attorneys, change his plea to guilty and demand execution.

Cooper asked Sirhan if he hadn't done that because he was mad at the way his defense was going, and Sirhan admitted, "Sir, I was boiling."

* * *

FRIDAY, MARCH 7 -- "Retro-grade amnesia may explain" why Sirhan doesn't remember details involved in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy,

Grant B. Cooper, one of the defense attorneys, remarked, according to a story by Al Stump in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald Examiner).

"In such a case, " Cooper told Stump, "a person has memory along a certain line, then it snaps off and he remembers nothing."

Stump also quoted "a leading psychiatrist" as follows:

"Briefly, this is a condition where a traumatic event happens. The person involved retains recall of some of it -- usually the initial portion. But he will forget events prior to it or events associated with it or contributing to it or in some way adjunctive to it.

"It's a well-known repression with no positive explanation.

"And it's very common -- happens to many people. It also is very easily feigned."

Stump also related that Cooper and Russell E. Parsons, another defense lawyer, recently "gave the first clinical analysis yet submitted."

Cooper said that Sirhan "is not psychotic, but a borderline case of schizophrenia of the paranoid type."

Continued Stump:

"These terms mean what in layman's language? Experts say they mean:

"Psychotic -- one who cannot understand reality in either a gross or a special way; a term without the legal implications of the word 'insane.'

"Schizophrenia -- type of personality characterized by loss of contact with the environment and by disintegration of the personality; includes dementia praecox and some related forms of insanity.

"Paranoid -- one who believes others are out to destroy him and he must defend himself (but not often defends himself in an actively violent or criminal way).

"Such terms are expected to become vital as clinical psychologists and psychiatrists move in to testify sometime next week."

FRIDAY, MARCH 7 -- Dave Smith, staff writer, reported in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) today that Richard Lubic "was the last, and briefest, of a puzzling string of defense witnesses whose testimony appeared to strengthen the prosecution case" in the Sirhan case.

Besides Lubic, who claimed to have heard a voice swear at Senator Robert F. Kennedy and then heard the shot, other persons heard today were Hans Peter Bidstrub, who said Sirhan asked him for information on the senator; and two friends of Sirhan, Enrique Rabago and Humphrey Cordero.

According to Lubic, in the early moments of June 5, he heard a voice swear at the senator and then heard the gunshot that took his life. Smith reported that Grant B. Cooper, one of the defense attorneys, "didn't even ask if he could identify Sirhan as the man who said, 'Kennedy, you son of a bitch,' and fired the shot."

Bidstrub, testified that Sirhan, drink in hand, asked him as early as 10 p.m. if Kennedy was staying at the Ambassador Hotel, on what floor and in what room and if Kennedy had any bodyguards.

The witness said he talked to Sirhan about 15 minutes at one political party the night before, and his first impression was that Sirhan was "half drunk

and very talkative." Earlier this week, Sirhan told of arriving at the Ambassador Hotel, through a series of haphazard changed plans, without knowing Kennedy would be there.

"Bidstrub's testimony," related the newspaper, "tended to corroborate the defense claim that Sirhan had been drinking that night, and three other witnesses said they also saw Sirhan with a glass in his hand.

"Bidstrub's recollection of the assassination night and of his later interviews with law enforcement officials and defense counsel appeared hazy, so much so that he could not definitely recall his former statements when confronted with them "today. "

Rabago and Cordero testified they talked with the defendant around 10 p. m. and said he had a drink in his hand, but did not appear particularly intoxicated to them.

Rabago asked Sirhan if he thought Kennedy would win the Democratic primary election and he replied yes, adding: "Don't worry if Sen. Kennedy doesn't win. That son of a bitch is a millionaire. Even if he wins, he's not going to do anything for you, for me or for the poor people." Rabago said he had regarded Sirhan as "educated and arrogant. "

* * *

3/24/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/10/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of an eighteen page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 3/12/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

Post

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

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NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., March 19, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #41

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 41st summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MARCH 10 -- Dr. Martin M. Schorr, a clinical psychologist, today in court described Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, 'as a paranoid personality -- who felt he was right and everyone else was wrong,' according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The newspaper continued that the defendant is also 'a schizophrenic guided by inner beliefs that didn't match the realities of the outside world.'

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) declared that psychiatric testimony conflicted 'sharply with claims of' Emile Zola Berman, one of the defense attorneys.

The newspaper related that Berman, in his opening statement, said:

"The evidence in this case will disclose that the defendant, Sirhan Sirhan, is an immature emotionally-disturbed and mentally-ill youth."

The newspaper related that Sirhan, according to Berman, was 'totally a product of a sick, obsessed mind and personality.'

Schorr said that Sirhan has no "psychotic responses" and "is not a raving maniac." The doctor also said his examination turned up no evidence of brain damage in the Jordanian immigrant. But despite this, Sirhan is far from normal, he added.

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Schorr described tests given Sirhan and said he scored "better than the average American" on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale test of verbal skills. His verbal intelligent quotient was 109, ranking higher than 75 per cent of the population. Balancing this was a non-verbal intelligence quotient of only 82, better than only 10 per cent of the population, and yielding a "spuriously low" IQ of 98. The average is from 90-100.

Under questioning by Berman, Schorr, who is affiliated with UC Hospital, San Diego, said Sirhan's identification in the Rorschach "ink-blot" test included such things as a dove flying, a crushed frog, a human profile exploding, a "male-female" rooster, a human trachea, a monster "charging at me," a ballet dancer, ears, scarred seals or sea lions, the act of sexual intercourse, the Suez Canal, a rotting red apple and spurting blood and a liver.

"Schorr pointed out that Sirhan, rather than seeing pictures only in the colored ink, sometimes found recognizable shapes in the white spaces," reported Dave Smith, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The general pattern of the test, Schorr testified was the strongest evidence of extreme paranoia, a highly aggressive, assertive nature, a rigid, very perfectionistic personality convinced of its own rightness, and a dangerously high tendency to give way under stress to unchecked emotional reactions, said the newspaper.

He related that the defendant failed to answer certain significant questions on another test, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which indicated he "was very anxious to convince me how normal and sane he is."

The doctor said this was a 'typically paranoid reaction -- to convince me how right he is and wrong everyone else is.'

He revealed that the indications of psychosis on the tests -- particularly the wide range of highs and lows -- were 'consistent with schizophrenia,' which he described as a 'discrepancy between the inner and outer reality.'

In court today, Sirhan seemed more pleased with the results of the tests than when scores on his IQ tests in junior high school were revealed several weeks ago -- and he exploded, said Smith.

It was disclosed today that additional police protection for Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the defendant's mother, and his two brothers, Adel and Munir, was ordered briefly last week, after reported telephone threats by another brother, Sharif.

A 24-hour guard on the Sirhan home was established for one day. Police said no charges have been filed nor arrests made.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11 -- In his second day of testimony for the defense in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case, Dr. Martin M. Schorr, clinical psychologist, said that "in the dark recesses of" the defendant's mind, he "harbored hope of being caught when he" shot Senator Robert F. Kennedy, wrote John Douglas, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Schorr told of his theory as he was cross-examined by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard.

Asked by Howard if Sirhan's behavior around the time of the assassination indicated he was thinking rationally and thus was not in a dissociative personality state, another newspaper (Times) said:

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"Schorr would not agree that Sirhan's thinking was rational, but only that it was thinking within the context of a paranoid psychosis.

"Asked if Sirhan might have lied about drinking the night of June 4, Schorr said that lying under oath would be indicative of sociopathic tendencies, and that exhaustive testing showed that Sirhan was not sociopathic.

"Howard then asked, 'If you had seen (Sirhan) on June 3, could you have predicted the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy?'

"Schorr said he could not have predicted that specific murder, but said that if similar tests were administered at random to 100 people, three or four of them, including Sirhan, would have been pin-pointed as 'odds-on favorites to commit murder.'

"Howard drew from Schorr the admission that one of the tests, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, was known in psychology by the nickname 'Mickey Mouse,' and that it was considered to yield 60 to 70 per cent accuracy on sick populations.

"But Schorr added that the test was nonetheless considered fairly reliable and was used only in conjunction with other tests. His own diagnosis of Sirhan, he said, was not based on the MMPI alone, but in the context of other tests.

"Howard also asked Schorr, 'What would be the behavior of a man who had just committed a political assassination and was glad he had done it?'

"Schorr said such a person would not have written down his intention to do so, as Sirhan did in his notebooks, and would not have committed the act in such a circumstance as to show his 'hope of being caught.'

"Hope of being caught?' Howard asked skeptically.

"He wouldn't go into a crowded pantry,' said Schorr. 'He'd go into an armory with a rifle and he'd try to get away.'"

"Sirhan was seized by more than half a dozen people before he'd even finished firing the eight shots from his revolver in the crowded pantry of the Ambassador Hotel).

Continued the article in the newspaper:

"Howard also asked Schorr what stress might have developed the night of June 4 to push Sirhan into a dissociative state so that he could kill Kennedy and have no recollection of it.

"Schorr said it might have been the sight of the revolver in Sirhan's car, adding that 'the gun is a symbol that relates to stress dating from his formative years.'

"Said Schorr, 'The gun symbolized the giving to himself of an aggressive personality he doesn't possess; also the need to be treated like a man and act like a man; also the need not be castrated, as he allegedly was by his father, through alleged cruelty and beatings.'"

Schorr also testified that he does not believe that Sirhan was capable of mature and meaningful premeditation in the killing of the senator.

He described the Palestinian Arab to the court as a paranoid psychotic, incapable of controlling his emotions, ruled by obsessions of his own grandiosity and delusions of persecution.

The doctor, who administered five psychological tests to Sirhan in November, said he felt the defendant's mental condition was essentially the same last June as it was in November and as it is today.

A Los Angeles newspaper (Times) added that if the jury agrees "Sirhan could be found guilty of a lesser degree of murder than first degree, and sentenced to imprisonment rather than death."

Describing one of the tests given Sirhan, Schorr said the Thematic Apperception Test consists of pictures in which the patient is asked to see and then describe a story or set of circumstances. What the patient sees depends upon his subconscious reactions, he said.

Reported the newspaper:

"By far the most dramatic, however, was Sirhan's reaction on one entirely blank card. Sirhan told Schorr:

"This is the figure of that arrogant, self-assured bastard with the victorious smirk on his face. This is the true picture of the conqueror. It's the minister in Israel, Moshe Dayan, and he's looking down at people, but there's a bullet that's crashing through his brain at the height of his glory."

"Schorr interrupted: 'Where in relation to this picture would you be standing if you were part of the scene?'

"Part of the scene?' Sirhan retorted, 'I am the scene. I'm the one killing him.'

"Schorr said Sirhan described other pictures in terms of loneliness, seeing people as assaulted, depressed, hopeless and suicidal."

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12 -- In his third day of testimony today in the Sirhan case, Dr. Martin M. Schorr, clinical psychologist, said the defendant "substituted Sen. Robert F. Kennedy for the father he would have preferred to kill," according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) noted that "words spoken by Sirhan minutes after he admitted the fatal shooting . . . have come back to haunt him at his murder trial in Superior Court."

Feeling it would not be proper to kill his father, Sirhan instead compromised and chose a "symbolic replical of his father" -- Kennedy, the psychologist told the jury.

He added that Sirhan "also removes the relationship that stands between him and his most precious possession -- his mother's love."

During a recess, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, the defendant's mother, objected when the statement was read to reporters, and declared, "I don't like this."

In cross-examination of Schorr, Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard sought to cast doubt on the validity of psychological tests administered to Sirhan in November, contending the scoring and interpretation results are arbitrary.

Schorr, however, defended his scoring of tests given Sirhan and would not concede that interpretations would vary widely from one psychologist to another.

Schorr repeated his belief that for several hours before and many hours after the killing, the defendant shifted back and forth between the real world and a fantasy world.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"The psychologist said Sirhan was unaware he was drifting from one state of consciousness to another, and while he may have wanted to kill Kennedy, he was and still is genuinely unaware that he did.

"Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts began to play tapes of the first interviews between Sirhan and police after his arrest in the early morning of June 5.

"In the first tape, made at 12:45 a.m., less than half an hour after Kennedy was shot, Sirhan was advised of his constitutional rights, including the right to remain silent, and did so. He wouldn't give his name, height or weight, and his few responses did not bear on the shooting at all."

* * *

THURSDAY, MARCH 13 -- The prosecution today continued to play recordings of the first encounters between Sirhan and police "in an effort to prove the Palestinian Arab was fully self-possessed as he skillfully avoided self-incrimination," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

"The defense has contended," reported Dave Smith, staff writer, that Sirhan, "several hours before and after the assassination" of Kennedy "was in a 'dissociative state' induced by drunkenness, rage and self-hypnosis, and that he remembers nothing of those hours."

Playing of the tapes in court revealed that at first Sirhan was uncommunicative, subdued and nearly inaudible as police and district attorney's investigators sought to learn his name. However, by 3:15 a.m., three hours after the shooting, Sirhan was engaging in earnest discussion

and humorous banter -- still without telling anything about the shooting or even his name.

"Every time questions began to bear on the events of the preceeding few hours, Sirhan cited his constitutional right to remain silent," said the reporter.

"He waxed chatty, however, about other matters and discussed with Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, now one of his prosecutors, the Jack Kirschke murder case, in which Kirschke, formerly a deputy district attorney, was convicted of murdering his wife and her lover."

At the Ramparts Police Station and at downtown police headquarters, the defendant "persistently turned questions back on his questioners as he asked their views of justice, truth and falsehood."

"Sirhan also revealed," wrote the reporter, "a quick and apparently deep affection for Sgt. William C. Jordan, now a lieutenant, who questioned him gently on subjects not related to the Kennedy assassination."

Sirhan, it was revealed, debated with Howard, Jordan and George W. Murphy, district attorney's investigator, on the high cost of prenatal care, the stock market, the "Boston Strangler" case, local politics and world travel -- "all in a blithe but intense manner."

Concluded the newspaper article:

"Defense attorneys later told reporters that the tapes could support their case as well as the prosecution's, contending that Sirhan's increasing clarity through the interviews showed only that he was sobering up and coming out of his alleged dissociative state."

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14 -- "A series of striking similarities" has been noted in the language of a psychologist's report on the mental condition of Sirhan B. Sirhan "and that of a case study in a book by a New York criminal psychiatrist," according to a New York Times News Service story in today's editions of a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Continued the article:

"The psychologist in the Sirhan case, Dr. Martin H. Schorr of the San Diego County Hospital, acknowledged that he was familiar with the book, entitled "A Case Book of a Crime Psychiatrists," by Dr. James A. Brussel, assistant commissioner of mental hygiene for the state of New York. But he denied plagiarizing any part of it."

"'I know I read the book,' Schorr said in an interview . . . but I know it was prior to the trial.' The he added:

"'You can use pretty much the same language when you talk about cases.' Later, at lunch, the psychologist said that 'I read this book quite thoroughly last year."

"'When I see a phrase that fits in with my thinking, subconsciously it becomes part of my language.'"

"The similarities were noticed by a reader of the New York Times who saw part of Schorr's report in the newspaper. The reader, a New York resident who asked that she not be identified, called the Times and said she had (borrowed) Brussel's book from a library and, after reading it, was struck by the seemingly familiar words when she saw the newspaper account."

"in his testimony, Schorr, a defense witness, was allowed by the

prosecution to read several excerpts from a four-page report that he had prepared on Sirhan after administering a battery of tests to the admitted killer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy."

The article, by Douglas Robinson, offered the following excerpts from Dr. Schorr's testimony and from the book:

"Dr. Schorr: Essentially, the more he (Sirhan) railed and stormed, the more the mother protected Sirhan from his father and the more he withdrew into her protection."

"Dr. Brussel: And the more he stormed, the more the mother protected her boy and the more he withdrew into her protecting arms."

"Dr. Schorr: He hated his father and feared him. He would never consciously entertain the idea of doing away with him. But somewhere along the line, the protecting mother fails her son."

"Dr. Brussel: The boy hated his father, yes -- and, more important, feared him. Therefore, he would never entertain the idea of doing away with the man . . . Then, somewhere along the line, the protecting mother may have 'failed' her boy."

"Dr. Schorr: She, whom he loved, never kept her pledge, and now his pain had to be repaid with pain. Since the unconscious always demands maximum penalties, the pain has to be death."

"Dr. Brussel: She whom he loved never kept her pledge, and he began to feel that she really didn't love him. Pain had to be repaid with pain, and since the unconscious always demands the maximum, the pain had to be death."

"Schorr, in discussing the similarity between his report and

Brussel's case study, said that 'my training was in intraphysics and so was his, therefore we think alike.'

"One phrase Dr. Brussel has used for paranoids, for example, he continued, 'is champion grudge-hater. I liked the description so much, I've used it many times.'"

///

3/25/69

AIRTEL

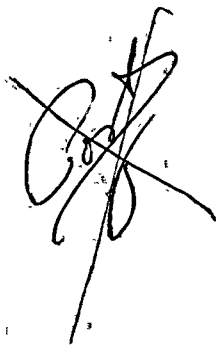
AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/24/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of a twelve page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 3/19/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.



3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

AOR/bje
(4)

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

U.S.F. - Gone with the wind = Fort Knox (note)
Gold (GI Joe gas Pains)
Navy Band diet

Silver gone = (Democrat Pack Rats)
Nun Hollow heels

Another "U.S.F. first" - Scrap metal Coin

God says, They are greedy "Hogs" (Zion Jew)

That never leave enough
USA "48", Now 50, + Viet, Plus.

Draft Dodger =
Left dog heir (Ezek 39:17-20)

(Chrysler "Corpses"
Christ lie - Lye mouth = Plymouth

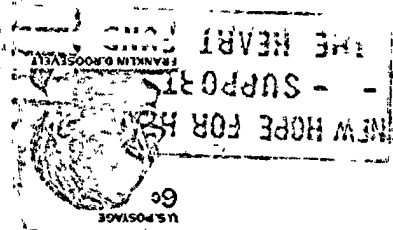
Dodge = Doge heir. Have you got
"Doge fever" = female Dog is heat

Chevrolet = "Krishchev"
Russian Roulette "Chevron" gas
"Rock" a filler

Merle M. Matteson
General Debi...

(Jer. 33:13)

Virginia
NE Texas
6900 Dillish Ave
Appt Robert H Shale



56-156-2775

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MAR 24 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

110 Richards

TV Quick Draw McGraw (GGGGG now meet)
GOD says, GOD shall make him of "quick" under-
standing in the fear of the LORD, He shall not judge
after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hear-
ing of his ears. (Isaiah 11:3). Quick = live; of GOD

GOD says, Thou art wearied in the multitude of thy
counsels <sup>(aid
board
staff)</sup>: astrologers and stargazers, <sup>(weather satellite
astro "nots")</sup>
the monthly prognosticators. <sup>(monthly report
welfare to welfare)</sup> (Isaiah 47:13)
multitude of counsellors; sell U.S.A. and their own "Home to Rome".

GOD says, He shall not judge as man judgeth others.

7 stitch in time saved Lion (Lyndon + Lady Bird)
GOD says, He was like a lion and had eagle's wings.
The wings were plucked (human form), It was lifted up
and made to stand the feet like a man, and the Lion and
bird were given a man's heart (Daniel 7:4). Lyndon and
Pope and Priest + Nuns know these. Thus, he escaped office,
leaving the war disasters, Tax dilemma, coming disaster to Nixon.
L.B.J.'s grandson's ^{Soul} is that of Frank Lying D. Roosevelt. (War + shield
now)
L.B.J.'s granddaughter's soul is that of Eleanor R. (Daniel 7:8)

Lady Bug, Lady bug, fly away home (Rome), your house is
on fire and your children will burn. (L.B.J. ran to Pope)

GOD says, Happy shall they be that take up and dash
with thy little ones against the stones. (Psalm 137:9)

GOD says, I will take Judah (Jews) that have set their face
to go into Egypt (and Mafia) and Judah (Jews) shall be con-
sumed and fall by sword, and Hamans shall be a curse + reprobate

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles

DATE: 3/20/69

✓ FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: MERLE M. MATTESSEN
LIAISON MATTER

Mark M Mattesen
56-156-24p109f
56-156-971/99/849
top

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of a communication addressed by subject to Mrs. Robert A. Shaïd, 6900 Dillon Avenue, McLean, Virginia. Mr. Shaïd is a Commander in the U. S. Navy and currently one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Commander Shaïd turned over the communication to the Bureau because he felt the writer of it is obviously deranged and could be potentially dangerous to Government officials visiting in the Los Angeles area. As to how Mattesen got Mrs. Shaïd's address, Commander Shaïd volunteered the opinion it had been picked up from a letter by Mrs. Shaïd recently printed in the "San Diego Union" newspaper in which Mrs. Shaïd proposed a name for the new San Diego - Coronado Bridge.

A check of Bureau files indicates that the writer of the communication to Mrs. Shaïd may be identical with Merle Marion Mattesen, a race track worker interviewed by your office on 6/6/68 in connection with Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused killer of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, your file 56-156. Your attention is also directed to your copy of Bureau letter Ser 971 of 6/20/68 addressed to Mr. Walter Kelly, Officer in Charge, 972 Intelligence Unit, Canadian Immigration Division, who forwarded a similar letter received in 6/68 by his organization in Montreal, Canada, from Merle M. Mattesen.

It is noted United States Secret Service has already been made aware of Merle Marion Mattesen and his apparent deranged mental condition. A copy of the enclosed communication is being furnished to Secret Service Headquarters by Bureau Liaison.

Above is for your information.

Enclosure

*See Ser 971
972*

Xing to per my pls

56-156-2776

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

E. O. Richards





No One's Looking.

Has Jacqueline Kennedy finally found a spot where she can have privacy with her son? Recently they attended a ballgame, which John enjoys and on the whole they were able to watch the game without anyone bothering them. Actually, it looks like Mother likes the game better than the son!

56-156-2777

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MAR 28 1969	
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[Signature]

CHARLES A. WALT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
330 COMMERCE TITLE BUILDING
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38103

March 24, 1969

*Assassination of
Robert Kennedy 62-1605*

FBI
Federal Bldg.
Memphis, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

Perhaps you will think that I am mad, but I am enclosing herein a photograph from a Movieland Magazine, of date, August, 1967, which I discovered last week, of the Kennedy family. There is no mention in the picture of Robert Kennedy, however, it looks like his profile directly in front of John Jr., and the child seems to be leaning forward to speak to him.

However, the reason I am sending same to you is the picture directly at the top of John's head, which looks so much like the murderer of Robert Kennedy, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, that I could not believe it. Is it possible? Perhaps it is silly of me to think this, but I even gave this picture to several of my friends and relatives and asked them who it resembled, and some said beyond a doubt it was him. If it could be him, does this mean that he was following them for more than a year?

I am employed by the above attorney in Memphis. If you feel that this is unimportant, please do not consider me as one of those "nuts" But I suppose if it were not for citizens passing on the bits and pieces of information that they have, your work would be double. Sometimes information that seems unimportant at the time, turns out to be very important. It is for this reason that I decided to write.

Very truly yours,

Joyce Noureldine
Joyce Noureldine

56-156-2778

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (56-156)

DATE: 3/25/69

FROM : SAC, Memphis (62-1605)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Submitted for the information and possible assistance of the Los Angeles Office is a Xerox copy of letter received from one JOYCE NOURELDINE. Attached thereto is photograph which she indicates was taken from a "Movieland" magazine of August 1967. Her letter has not been acknowledged and this information is being furnished to you for whatever action deemed necessary.

2 ~~Enclosure~~ (Enc. 2)
1 Memphis
RGJ:BN
(3)

no record
nic

56-156-2779

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FBI

Date: 3/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-64) -P-
SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Oklahoma City Letter to Los Angeles 2/28/69, and
Los Angeles Letter to Oklahoma City 3/7/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are 9 copies FD-302
concerning interview with DON WISE, Bristow, Oklahoma.

For information Los Angeles the information
concerning "BIG BOY" RYAN was originally received telephonically
by the Oklahoma City Division from MARVIN E. PAPPAN. It was
received in the form of information given by Mr. PAPPAN
voluntarily.

On 3/23/69, Sheriff BRICE COLEMAN, Creek Co.,
Oklahoma, telephonically contacted SA JOHN R. DeWITT and requested
that SA DeWITT contact DON WISE of Bristow, Oklahoma, who according
to WISE had picked up SIRHAN B. SIRHAN while hitchhiking in
Missouri prior to the assassination of ROBERT S. KENNEDY.

The Oklahoma City Office is not in a position to
evaluate this information and it is being furnished to Los
Angeles for their information and appropriate action.

Investigation is continuing at Ada, Oklahoma, to
locate and interview "BIG BOY" RYAN.

② - Los Angeles (Enc.-9) *JRH*
2 - Oklahoma City

JRD:ETY/vb

(4)

56-156-2780

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Richard

Approved: *JRH* Sent *M* Per *JRH*
Special Agent in Charge

3/27/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-64)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: LOS ANGELES

Re: DON WISE, Bristow, Oklahoma

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Los Angeles 3/25/69 forwarding FD-302's concerning interview of DON WISE.

Enclosed for the assistance of Oklahoma City is a breakdown of the whereabouts of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN for the period of midnight 6/1/68 until the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY shortly after midnight 6/4/68.

A review of the enclosed FD-302's indicates that WISE picked up an individual whom he identifies as SIRHAN on 5/31/68 or 6/1/68 at Rolla, Missouri. It has been established by investigation that on 6/1/68 at 1:00 P.M. SIRHAN was at Corona, California, firing on the police pistol range, and later that same day, at approximately 4:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M., was purchasing ammunition at San Marino, California. The extensive investigation conducted concerning SIRHAN has not ascertained that he ever belonged to any union.

The series of events as related by WISE would give rise to a speculation that a conspiracy exists. WISE should be reinterviewed at length, along with his wife, his daughter, his cousin and brother-in-law, to refute the statements as given by him in the FD-302.

It would appear that WISE, for reasons that are not

2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. - 1)(AM)
2 - Los Angeles
WJN:CM
(4)

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56-156-2781

LA 56-156

clear, has attempted to interject himself into this matter and with the statements of the individual in question "having to meet a woman and two men in Los Angeles" create a conspiracy in connection with the assassination.

This matter should be handled on an expedite basis, as the current trial of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN is almost at an end.

3/27/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, DALLAS
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: LOS ANGELES
Re: JAMES BRADEN

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), who are currently handling the investigation concerning SIRHAN B. SIRHAN in connection with the assassination of the late Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY, have made a request that, if possible, a statement given by Mr. JAMES BRADEN to the Dallas, Texas, Sheriff's Department on 11/23/63 be obtained in order that the file in connection with the present investigation be complete.

The LAPD on 3/13/69 contacted one Mr. SWEAT of the Dallas, Texas, Sheriff's Department, who advised that he had located the interview in question and read portions of it over the telephone to representatives of the LAPD. Mr. SWEAT advised that a copy could not be furnished without the approval of Sheriff DECKER. On 3/25/69 Sheriff DECKER was telephonically contacted by the LAPD and advised that he had the report in question but declined to forward it to the LAPD.

The Dallas Division is requested, through established liaison sources, to determine if a copy of JAMES BRADEN's statement to the Sheriff's Office can be secured for the completion of the files of both the LAPD and the FBI in connection with the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. Expedite.

2 - Dallas (AM)
2 - Los Angeles
WJN:CM
(4)

Note: Statement should be given to Sgt. GUTIERREZ, LAPD SUS Unit, when obtained.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SA AMEDEE O. RICHARDS, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 3/28/69

RE: WALTER S. CROWE

WALTER CROWE was interviewed by Lt. HERNANDEZ and Sgt. ALEXANDER of the Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit on 7/8/68.

Prior to that date, Sgt. ALEXANDER interviewed WALTER CROWE and in connection with material being prepared by the Department, a copy of this interview was requested of the Los Angeles Police Department by this office.

Sgt. FRANK PATCHETT of the Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit, advised that he had rechecked the files of the Los Angeles Police Department and that Sgt. ALEXANDER had not made a written report concerning his first interview with CROWE as he anticipated a second interview. The second interview was the one with Lt. HERNANDEZ and this office has a copy of this interview.

AOR/bje
(1)

bje

56-156-2783

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H. K. K. K.

56-156-2784

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FBI — LOS ANGELES	
arr	

any collection of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEWS RELEASE
Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., March 26,
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #42

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 42nd summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MARCH 17 -- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the accused assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was almost a forgotten man at his own murder trial as a subsidiary trial shaped up over the credibility of clinical psychologist Martin M. Schorr today, reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

After learning last Friday that many of Dr. Schorr's statements about the defendant were almost verbatim quotes from another man's book, the prosecution began introducing relevant portions of the book, 'Casebook of a Crime Psychiatrist,' by Dr. James A. Brussel," as evidence, related the newspaper.

It was indicated by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, one of three prosecutors assigned to the case by Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, that portions of the book not admitted into evidence will then be brought out in continued cross-examination of the psychologist.

Schorr testified that Sirhan shot Kennedy last June as a "symbolic replica" of his own father. Schorr's analysis of Sirhan was found to be almost an identical match to Brussel's hypothetical analysis of a New York killer more than a decade ago," added the newspaper.

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), noted that a letter written by Schorr to Russell E. Parsons, one of the three defense lawyers, was read into the record. It reported Sirhan hated his father and transferred this hatred to Kennedy."

Continued the newspaper's account:

The wording of the letter writtwn in December of last year was similar to Brussel's language in the Psychiatrist-author's

description of a 1957 murder case in New York.

Associate prosecutor John Howard pressed Schorr on the possibility the psychologist may have prejudged Sirhan.

The letter from Schorr to Parsons dated July 10 -- before Schorr interviewed Sirhan -- said in part:

'Most murders committed by basically passive non-violent personalities are psychotic discharges of previously undiagnosed subtle but real schizophrenia.'

However, Schorr insisted he did not reach any conclusions about the defendant's mental state until after he examined Sirhan.

* * *

TUESDAY, MARCH 18 -- Psychologists, including Dr. Orville Roderick Richardson and Dr. Martin H. Schorr, today assessed Sirhan B. Sirhan 'as a man of diminished mental capacity,' according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Dr. Richardson told the court that the defendant 'appeared to be in somewhat worse shape when Dr. Schorr tested him than when I tested him.'

The doctor tested Sirhan on July 20, 1968, about six weeks after Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was slain. Schorr examined Sirhan on November 25-26, 1968.

Reported the newspaper:

'Deterioration in Sirhan's thinking processes during the intervening months, Dr. Richardson said, showed up in the defendant's responses on the Bender-Gestalt test, in which a subject copies various designs presented to him.

The two psychologists told the court their findings to almost the same battery of psychological examinations: the Rorschach, in which a subject evaluates ink blots; the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, which measures intelligence; the Bender-Gestalt; the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, in which a subject tells a story about a series of pictures.

Dr. Richardson, arriving at generally the same conclusions as Dr. Schorr, emphasized that he made his evaluation on the basis of

'content and sequence analysis,' or what the answers said rather than on the quantitative or statistical results used by Dr. Schorr.

Earlier today, Dr. Schorr concluded six days of testimony and under cross-examination admitted that he copied several passages used in his report from 'A Casebook of a Crime Psychiatrist' by Dr. James A. Brussel.

Reported the newspaper:

'He said he copied the material because he wanted 'to use language that was alive and vivid to state what I had so fumblingly stated in my earlier report.'

'The borrowed phrasing, he said, was used only to illustrate his findings from testing Sirhan and in no way influenced his evaluation of the defendant.

'He said he knew nothing about the cases Dr. Brussel was describing, but liked the way the author described paranoid characteristics.

'Pressed by Assistant District Attorney John J. Howard, Dr. Schorr said he often copies phrases from technical books and that, 'When I use language to describe what I have already written, I don't quote it (indicate by quotation marks). I don't claim authorship for these.'

* * *

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19 -- 'Watching Sirhan Bishara Sirhan every day, it is sometimes difficult to remember he is a man, 25 years old today,' Dave Smith, staff writer for a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) wrote today.

Continues the article, in part:

'To many people, a 25th birthday is a time to take stock on that first third of their lives which usually governs how the rest will go.

'But to Sirhan, this milestone marks the virtual end of a life that was oddly incomplete, barely begun.

'He enters the courtroom with a jaunty strut, smiles and

more --

waves at his mother, Mary, and brothers, Munir and Adel, and occasionally even nods a greeting to certain reporters whose stories he has read and been pleased with.

He is elaborately polite to everyone in the courtroom, chopping up his sentences with a respectful 'sir' at every phrase, so that he is sometimes difficult to follow as he threads his delicate, courteous way through testimony on how he shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in the head at point-blank range but can't remember doing it.

He is on trial for his life, in what he reportedly regards as a purely political assassination, an act of patriotism to the Palestinian Arab cause, justified by maltreatment of Arab refugees like himself.

All the psychiatric evidence for both sides agree that Sirhan doesn't want to be portrayed as a psychotic, but as a man with a mission.

Sirhan's view of his motive is thus a heroic one, and he is said to be gratified that many Palestinian refugees regard him as a national hero and eloquent exponent of their long-standing grievance against Zionism.

What is striking about Sirhan's view is its utter irrelevance to the quiet Pasadena existence he has known for half his life.

In some twisted way that perhaps only psychiatry may ever explain, Sirhan walked the quiet, shaded streets of Pasadena and grew to a meek, polite adulthood with bloody scenes of Arab-Israeli conflict raging before his mind's eye.

Concerning Sirhan's inability to remember the events at the Ambassador Hotel, Smith notes that this is the keystone of Sirhan's defense theory of diminished capacity to premeditate.

His attorneys claim that the diminutive Arab was in a trance when he killed Kennedy, suffering a dissociative reaction to which paranoid schizophrenics are prone, abetted by degrees of drunkenness, self-induced hypnosis, long-term rage at Zionism and short-term rage at Kennedy's support of Israel.

more --

The prosecution counters that Sirhan's alleged trance is part retrograde amnesia and part convenience.

"Whether amnesia is feigned or a genuine part of Sirhan's mental illness remains to be proved. But the untested evidence of his illness -- from his childhood in Jerusalem to his own chaotic scribblings in his college notebook - testify to both a life of flight down blind alleys and to an iron probe that could not or would not seek a way out."

In court today, Dr. O. Roderick Richardson, clinical psychologist, resumed the stand and described Sirhan as a paranoid schizophrenic whose mental illness was 'about as severe as you can get without being unchangeable.'

He told the court that he felt Sirhan had been acutely ill for a year or two before the June 5 slaying, adding that when he administered psychological tests last July, Sirhan was then 'getting worse.'

9 The defendant, related Richardson, 'was a very ill person who was descending further into mental illness.' Sirhan, he continued, had not passed the point of no return. He was close to being incurable, but still capable of either improvement or regression.

The doctor said he felt Sirhan's condition had worsened by November, when he was tested by Dr. Martin M. Schorr who, after six days on the stand, admitted he lifted from a psychiatrist's book the language he used in describing Sirhan as a paranoid schizophrenic.

'On the whole,' reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), 'Richardson's conclusions tended to support those of Schorr, though Richardson admitted under cross-examination by Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts that he scores tests differently from Schorr, and would not have made certain conclusions that Schorr did.'

'In describing Sirhan's paranoia, Richardson said he found Sirhan to be 'blaming, suspicious, wordy, power-oriented, judgemental and moralistic' in his relationship with other people.

'He said Sirhan showed signs of delusions of omnipotence

more --

and grandeur and wishes to associate himself with symbols of prestige and status. Sirhan also felt himself the victim of unidentified influences, Richardson testified.

Richardson said Sirhan had a superior intelligence and likened him to a 'good engine out of tune' because of erratic functioning in his daily emotional life.

The witness also declared that Sirhan's reactions to the Thematic Apperception Test revealed depressive, suicidal, hostile tendencies heightened by anxiety over anything suggesting sex.

Said the newspaper:

'One reaction, to a picture of a man and woman in a bedroom, 'suggests a sexual problem,' Richardson said. Sirhan interpreted the picture as showing a man after he had either raped or strangled the woman. 'This emphasis on aggression and hostility in connection with sex,' Richardson said, 'makes the sexual topic a frightening one' for Sirhan.'

* * *

THURSDAY, MARCH 20 -- Sirhan B. Sirhan premeditated the killing of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, but not in the mature and meaningful way that must be proved to justify a death sentence for first-degree murder in the opinion of a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist, both of whom testified in the trial today.

O. Roderick Richardson, psychologist, said that Sirhan's plan to kill Kennedy would be premeditation of the sort when a mental patient in a locked ward plans to steal the keys from the night nurse and escape through the kitchen window.

Psychiatrist Eric H. Marcus conceded that Sirhan was capable of planning the slaying, forming an intent to commit murder and harboring malice aforethought.

But, added Marcus, such plans arose from Sirhan's paranoid view of himself as a 'savior of society,' and in this context could not constitute mature and meaningful premeditation.

Besides Richardson and Marcus, the defense called two more

more --

clinical psychologists, Dr. Stephen J. Howard and Dr. William Crain. The two were excused with little or no cross-examination, and testified they examined raw data from five psychological tests administered by Richardson to Sirhan.

A Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported that after evaluating the tests independently they reached the same diagnosis as Richardson: that Sirhan is a paranoid schizophrenic and was in a state of diminished mental capacity when he shot Kennedy."

It was revealed for the first time in open court -- by Marcus -- that the prosecution's psychiatric consultant, Dr. Seymour Pollack, also considers Sirhan a paranoid schizophrenic, added the newspaper.

But, Marcus testified, Pollack also maintains that there is no relationship between Sirhan's mental illness and the crime. Marcus found Sirhan to be suffering from delusions of persecution, particularly political persecution, and said, I fail to see that logic of contending there is no relationship between Sirhan's delusions and his committing a crime directly related to his political views.

Under questioning by Grant B. Cooper, one of the defense attorneys, Marcus admitted that he and all other psychologists and psychiatric experts in the case, including Pollack, had met on Feb. 2 in Cooper's office to compare findings.

Reported the newspaper:

"It was after that meeting, when all reports for both sides turned out to be in substantial agreement, that the prosecution and defense agreed to submit a change of plea, from innocent to guilty, with the understanding that Sirhan would receive a life sentence.

Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker was willing to accept the plea change, but insisted that the jury determine the penalty. Sirhan was unwilling to risk the death penalty at that time, so the agreement fell through.

The defense went on with its original plea and the prosecution was committed to try the case and attempt to dilute the effect

of psychiatric testimony that is corroborated by its own experts.'

During cross-examination by Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts today, Richardson was asked if Sirhan might have slain the senator because he wanted to be regarded as a hero to the Palestinian Arab cause.

Sirhan 'was not grandstanding,' said Richardson. He conceded that some people could have seen themselves in a hero's role in the Arab-Israeli conflict and decided to kill on a rational basis, but not Sirhan.

Richardson added that Sirhan's tests showed that his decisions are not made on a rational basis but a psychotic one.

As for Sirhan's mental condition, Marcus testified that this became noticeable only after the defendant was thrown from a horse in September, 1966. Soon after the fall, Sirhan, who had ambitions to become a jockey, quit his job as an exercise boy.

Noted the newspaper: ..

'Marcus said Sirhan did not suffer any brain damage from the fall, but said the fall 'was the last straw. His career aspirations were finished and from then on he started going visibly downhill.'

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) related that the defense had reduced the number of its witnesses, and quoted Cooper as saying 'We might as well wind it up. We're in good shape so why prolong it.'

Added the newspaper:

'Cooper foresaw that the defense could conclude its case by the end of next week. Only 24 hours earlier he had forecast a timetable which would have lasted at least two weeks.'

* * *

FRIDAY, MARCH 21 -- A psychiatrist, Dr. Eric H. Marcus, said in court today that Sirhan B. Sirhan was deliberately made drunk in his cell last year for medical tests.

The defendant had to be physically restrained because

more --

the alcohol turned him into a wild beast, the psychiatrist related.

Sirhan, added Marcus, was given six ounces of gin in Tom Collinses, downing four in 18 minutes, and you might say he went beserk.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

'While drunk, Sirhan would not talk about his fatal shooting of Robert F. Kennedy last June, but spoke of Kennedy as if he were still alive,' Marcus testified.

'He said Sirhan mumbled that '20 years is long enough for the Jews,' that Kennedy 'didn't have to help them, and 'The bastard (Kennedy) isn't worth the bullets,' when asked if he killed him.

'Marcus said Sirhan was very polite when sober, but when drunk yelled, 'Get that bastard out of here,' as Marcus, a Jew, started to enter the cell.

'But later, Marcus said, Sirhan mistook him for a brother and 'asked me to take him home.' Marcus said he had the impression Sirhan thought he was at the Ambassador and wanted to be driven home.

'The defense which called Marcus to testify, contends that Sirhan was intoxicated the morning of June 5, when he shot Kennedy.

'Marcus said Sirhan appeared extremely nervous and agitated when drunk in his cell and at one point grabbed for his own throat, thinking he was choking.

'Marcus said Sirhan was given the alcohol to test his brain waves under the influence of alcohol.

'Earlier, Marcus conceded Sirhan might be lying or 'malingering' in claiming he doesn't remember killing Kennedy.

'But, Marcus added, he doesn't believe so.

Defense Atty. Grant B. Cooper today offered into evidence two of Sirhan's high school history texts in attempting to prove that Sirhan 'may have begun vaguely planning an assassination as early as 1962 or 1963, when he was a junior or senior at John Muir High School in Pasadena,' reported the newspaper.

In one book, where the assassination of William McKinley is

described as the third slaying of a U.S. president, Sirhan was alleged to have written, 'Many more will come.

In the second book, on European history, Sirhan is said to have underlined a passage describing the 1914 assassination of Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand -- the act which triggered World War I.

'It was the only underlining in the entire text,' said the newspaper.

Under cross-examination by Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts, Marcus said Sirhan had told him at some point during the four psychiatric interviews stretching from June-October, 1968, that he couldn't remember the hours immediately before and after the shooting of Kennedy.

'You don't believe it, do you?' asked Fitts. 'Yes, I believe it,' responded the psychiatrist.

'Marcus said Sirhan might have developed a retrograde amnesia, which results 'when a person does something that causes so much anxiety that it is blocked out of a person's mind...In my experience, I have hardly ever seen a murderer who remembers what he's done. I think it's a bona fide amnesia, not malingering,' reported the newspaper.

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) noted that Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, associate dean of criminology at the University of California, Berkeley, testifying today said that he diagnosed Sirhan as mentally ill and suffering from schizophrenia.

Sirhan was 'drawn like a magnet to Kennedy, whom he admittedly shot, Diamond added.

Sirhan was said to have told Diamond that he loved and hated Kennedy. The criminologist said he came to accept the contradictory conversation as typical of Sirhan, related the newspaper.

Continued the newspaper's report of the trial:

'Dr. Diamond, who said he saw psychological test results showing Sirhan mentally ill before he met the defendant, recounted what Sirhan told him about the night of June 4-5.

'The story he related to me on the initial interview is, essentially the story which he told on the witness stand,' he said,

more --

with the same 'conspicuous omission' of events of the shooting or memory of writing in diaries that he wanted to assassinate Kennedy.'

* * *

SATURDAY, MARCH 22 -- A Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) today published an Associated Press story from Taibeh, "Occupied Jordan, quoting Sirhan's father as saying his son shot Kennedy because of the senator's endorsement of Israel.

Sirhan Sirhan, Sr., an olive grower, rejected testimony given in his son's Los Angeles trial that the son may have been mentally upset at the time of the slaying,' reported AP.

The father said, according to AP, there is nothing wrong with Sirhan. He tries to tell the court why he killed Sen. Kennedy but they won't let him.

If Sen. Kennedy had not said he would send Phantoms (planes), tanks and other military equipment to Israel, Sirhan would not have done it,' the father stated.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Elizabeth Young Evans, 43, who was shot during the Kennedy assassination, filed a \$351,000 Superior Court damage suit against Sirhan, according to the same newspaper.

In the suit, Mrs. Evans also named 50 John Does. They include "unknown persons" who may have conspired with Sirhan in the fatal shooting. Also named as Doe defendants are the manufacturers and sellers of the pistol used in the assassination.

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56-156-2784

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MAR 25 1969	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	
APR 9	

3/28/69

AIRTEL

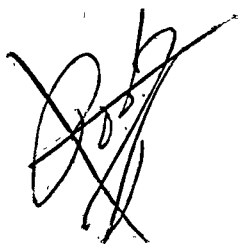
AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/25/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of an eleven page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 3/26/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.



3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

AOR/bje
(4)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, KANSAS CITY

FROM : *WJH/p* SAC, LOS ANGELES (9-4038) (RUC)

SUBJECT: GEORGE RUDORFF
ROUTE 2
LINN, MISSOURI
EXTORTION MATTER

DATE: 3/27/69

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City dated 3/12/69:

On 3/18/69, Inspector WILLIAM CONWAY, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office (LASO), and Sgt. FRANK PATCHETT, Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), were advised of the contents of subject's letter which was enclosed in referenced communication.

Inspector CONWAY advised that the Detective Bureau of the LASO has conducted investigation into all threats received by persons associated with the SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN trial. Inspector CONWAY advised he would forward information regarding this matter to the Detective Division.

Xerox copies of subject's letter were furnished the above individuals on the same date.

Los Angeles indices negative regarding GEORGE RUDORFF.

2 - Kansas City
② - Los Angeles
① - 56-156)

JFM/kaf

(4)

JAB

SEARCHED ☐

INDEXED ☐

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FILED ☒

file in 56-156

OFFICE COPY

A. Richards
info 56-156-2786



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8-7-68

Date June 12, 1968

PA
FRANK C. AILES, who is the Chief of Police of the Delano, California, Police Department, furnished the following information and requested that the source of information (himself) be kept confidential:

About five weeks ago, early May, a short time after the shooting of MARTIN LUTHER KING, he and several friends were drinking in the Elk's Club in Delano. He recalls that one of the individuals with him was Lieutenant COMBS of his own Department. The other individuals he does not recall other than a ROY MURRAY who lives in Earlimart, California.

On this occasion, MURRAY advised the group that he had received a long distance telephone call from friends in the Las Vegas area requesting a contribution from him to help pay a one half to three quarter million dollar contract to assassinate ROBERT KENNEDY. MURRAY stated that the assassination was to take place if it appeared KENNEDY was to gain the Democratic Presidential nomination, and that California was considered as the conclusive proof point of that probable nomination.

MURRAY bragged that he had offered \$200 towards this contract. He intimated that these friends were members of the "Mafia". He further stated that he told the people from Las Vegas that he could probably drum up at least \$50,000 to \$100,000 in Delano, California, area alone.

AILES further advised that KENNEDY has been to Delano three times in the past year. Prior to KENNEDY's visits the area was quiet and untroubled, however, since his visits there have been riots, strikes, and picketing.

1045

On 6/6/68 at Delano, California File # SC 62-76

by SA RUSSELL E. VORPAGEL/kah Date dictated 6/11/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

36-156-2787

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
A.O. Richards <i>wpk</i>	

2
SC 62-76
REV /kah

The wealthy farmers in the area all hate KENNEDY. When KENNEDY came to visit CHAVEZ on his hunger strike he refused to allow any local police to furnish him any protection. When he arrived on these visits he came by private plane which would land at the airport at Memorial Park in Delano. On his last visit very few people met or saw KENNEDY off.

AILES stated he felt that MURRAY was probably just blowing his own horn because of the high feeling against KENNEDY in the area. MURRAY is a reasonably wealthy farmer in the area and does make frequent trips to Las Vegas. At the time the above comments were made the general tenor of conversation had been for the KING assassination and against the JOHN F. KENNEDY assassination. Someone in the group had mentioned that they had shot the wrong KENNEDY and it was too bad it had not been ROBERT instead of JOHN that had been killed. AILES feels that this probably triggered MURRAY's comments.

MURRAY is a known gambler in the area but has no police record for such activities. He frequently loses several thousands of dollars at a time when he visits Las Vegas, but this does not appear to bother him. AILES feels that if MURRAY is confronted with this situation he probably will either admit making the comments or claim that he does not remember making the comments. He feels MURRAY is not the type of individual to back down and that if he did make this statement in jest he probably would admit it if questioned by authorities.

AILES had forgotten the incident and it was only brought to his mind by Lieutenant COMBS after KENNEDY was assassinated immediately after winning the California election.

1046

3/28/69

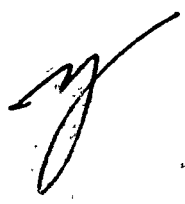
AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, SACRAMENTO (62-76)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Sacramento teletype 6/7/68 concerning interview
of ROY DONALD MURRAY.

Records at Los Angeles fail to reflect FD-302 ever
received. Please forward.



2 - Sacramento (AM)
1 - Los Angeles
WJN:CM
(3)

SEARCHED

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SERIALIZED

FILED

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: ☐ Negative ☐ See below

Subject's name and aliases Mrs. ANNIE R. PATTERSON			Address of subject P.O. Box 3039 Miami, Florida			Character of case KENSALT		
Complainant FRANK H. WHITE Freedoms Foundation Kxxxx			Complainant's address and telephone number Knott's Berry Farm Buena Park, Calif.			Complaint received ☒ Personal ☐ Telephonic Date _____ Time _____		
Subject's Description	Race	Sex	Height	Hair	Build	Birth date and Birthplace		
	Age	☐ Male ☐ Female	Weight	Eyes	Complexion			
	Scars, marks or other data							

Facts of complaint

Comp. advised that recieved letter from subject (copy attached) on 3/17/69. Advised furnished original letter to Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Action Recommended File 56-156

LEON J. MEYER

(Agent)

no action

56-156-2789

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 28 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

P.O. Box 3039
Miami, Florida.
March 12, 1969

Mr. & Mrs. Knotts
KNOTTS BERRY FARM
Beach Blvd.
Buena Park, California

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Knotts;

During the years of 1957-60 I was a guest of your establishment on several occasions while I was in that area in connection with certain financial work concerning a childrens hospital for the Fullerton area and in Los Angeles---- However, it was while in Mexico that I read in the READERS DIGEST of the awful manner in which you were treated by the Internal Revenue and other agents to prevent your efforts to teach and prepare your employees against communism--- and that you were forced finally to dispose of certain real property in other areas because of the Internal Revenue department. All of this sounds unbelievable but I am now more than aware that it can really happen. I am inclosing a manuscript which is self explanatory in addition to the facts that I am writing here. Please read this carefully and if possible assist me.

First of all may I explain, I am not making an effort to bring to justice any one for the murder of Robert Kennedy nor that communist Martin L. King--- because it was justice that they got what they deserved; but, I have the promise of a few certain newspapers that if I can ORIGINATE my story in another paper that they will then allow me to have open space for the exposing of the plot to have taken over our country last summer all of which I will explain further in this letter. Also, it will establish proof as to why Martin L. King was black mailing L.BJ--- no one on earth has this information other than I as I understand it--- You see, the black mail dirt began out of Mexico and because King obtained certain of my letters which I sent out of prison. He even sent his negro leaders from the US to the prison to "lecture on God" another communist pitch--- and they fell for it and came to the US. to march in the riots----

Now--- the plot for the take over--- I was to assist the group from Mexico and Cuba---an American lady who was then a Mexican to kidnap the grandson of L.BJ and Lucy--- then when hh. and L.BJ resigned the communist in the Pentagon would take over--- then, burning of the cities would begin--- then---the children were to be dropped on the White House dome a living fire torch--- at which time the nation was to have been tied up in a strike by George Meaney---and Ruither--- and that Mr. Hoffa was in prison was to their advantage and plot--- then, as the manuscript explains, they (communist) were to force Congress to draft the services of Robert Kennedy, Fresa and W. Fulbright vice president--- then, the Unions were to be nationalized and the director was to be Meaney--- Ruither was to be assistant to Kennedy--- (to guard Kennedy so as to not allow all party jobs to go to his friends) Discontinue the C.I.A. and put Helms over the F.B.I and ABE FORTAS the chief Justice---- then take J. Edgar Hoover Earl Warren, L.BJ and H.L. Hunt of Dallas and put them in a concentration camp in Wickenburg, Arizona---- and we were then a communist nation-- Well, I got home and to the F.B.I. and related that 50,000 communist were coming and the other 50,000 were already here.

When I reached home ##### I went to the F.B.I and later some one contacted me and gave me living money--- I went into hiding until after the Resurrection city was destroyed--- I offered to go ##### though with my part but the F.B.I agent in charge, "r.Whaley, in Houston said that it was too dangerous and he took over---- I even notified them of where the ammunition was stored and all the data ls--- all of which corresponded with the data I had sent then of a secret attack by Japan on our West coast with a rented (guusposedly) submarine from Russia--- all of which was loading in Northern Japan and passing in a certain area of the Sea of Japan which caused the Puebla to go there and it was taken--- there was ample time for the captain to have gotten secret material and aaay--- 45 minutes expired and no message was sent as was the report of the Mexicanpapers--- our papers have not related the same story. Our saber jets were from 7 minutes to 11 minutes away--- Nw you tell me that the ship had to be taken--- When my story is originated as a paid advertisement, then I can later be interviewed by the press and say much--- and I will-----

As you will read in the manuscript that I am making an effort to assist Mr. Hoffa---- Well, please do not mention this manuscript to any one because the Examiner might be frightened off from publishing it. Out of 162 newspapers the Examiner was the only one who would publish this for me--- There are those in the Teamsters Union who are double crossing Mr. James Hoffa--- I know many decent fine things about Mr. Hoffa---- At the present the men who are planning to take over and away from him the Union Boss Job are those sponsored by the George Meaney and Ruither of the other Unions so as to put another communist in the Union--- to force Mr. Hoffa out. I have had a contact from Mr/ Hoffa from one who visited her son and the son gave her a message for me. It was this-- to add the story of Mr. Hoffa (see new edition in the manus ript) so as to alert the teamsters to what is happening---- to pay any fee necessary for the money with which to publish this manuscript. (I lost three homes--- wiped out--- my business-- my new car--- and the neighbors who paid my home payment were threatened by telephone until the bank foreclosed on the property--- the Health department ordered a bon fire made of all paper material in the house due to no dents-- rodents--- Can you imagine---a three year old house and all furniture brand new--- Upon returning to my home I visited my friends--- there were those whos position forbid them from associating with me-- others were wild that I should say there were communist in our government. And, above all else, those who I once loved and trusted said, "So what---everything is communist these days--- it is fashionable---" They wanted to hear nothign. It is beleived that Judge Wilson will grant another appeal to Hoffa if Hoffa has the support of the American public such as I have suggested in this manuscript by and through telegrams---

Now here is how you can help me. Please take this manuscript to the LOS ANGELES HEROLD EXAMINER AND TO MISS GLADYS BAILEY WHOS letter I am inclosing--- I have inclosed a letter to her herein. Please pay the \$560.00 cost of the publication and I promise --- so help me God to repay you every penny and a bonus as service charge of 50% of the money if you will do this for me. I am giving you the answering service telephone number because I do not have a phone---377-1729--ext 601. If there are any questions, please call and leave word for me to call you and I will return the call but I ~~cannot~~ cannot afford

copy

the cost of the telephone call at this time. I have been wiped out. If for any reason you cannot assist me, then will you please return this material to me so that I will have it in my possession? I shall be eternally grateful to you if you will do this--- If you cannot go to the office of the Examiner, then mail it--- with your check unless there are reasons for not doing so---

True this is to solicit funds to enable me to get my book ready for publication and to get me off my feet but the real financing is out of Zurich--- I need operating expenses right now--- the situation is desperate--- I shall be there to go visit and speak with you at a later date and to thank you personally. I have arrangements with a few T.V and radio stations there to carry this on the air when once it appears in the paper so as to relieve them of libel.

Thank you for reading this--- also, please excuse this poorly prepared letter but this is what happens when I attempt to relieve this situation--- It all seems to rush in on me-- I cannot seem to coordinate my thinking and my hands--- It makes me very nervous to relieve this---

(OH, Yes, JIM Garrison confiscated my original story and used it as his own and now he faces criminal charges when I get around to instituting charges against him. He at no time investigated ##### anything. He is a fake and he arrested the wrong man when he knew that he was covering for one of his own friends--Shaw had nothing to do with this.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Amie R. Patterson
(Mrs.) Amie R. Patterson.

Friends, may I suggest that you not make this information available to any member of the Brotherhood of Teamsters in that area because there are those who are presently opposing Mr. Hoffa who are, as per my source of information, sponsored by the allied communist Ruither and Meaney so as to overcome the opposition of communism in the Teamsters Union----- Also, since the writing of this letter the judge #####ref Mr. Hoffa has referred me to the WARDEN of the prison to obtain an invitation to visit Mr. Hoffa---- This shows some type of progress in behalf of justice and to fight communism. I have written for this permission but when it will be forth coming is yet to be seen.

Also, please do not leave this material with any one at the office of the examiner other than with Glady's Bailey personally. I am of the opinion that she shares our feelings towards certain elements of the government--- at least the past administrations. IF YOU FEEL FOR ANY REASON OF YOUR OWN THAT YOU CANNOT ASSIST ME IN THIS MATTER, THEN WILL YOU PLEASE RETURN THIS TO ME*** PLEASE DO. Remember I am trusting you. I will give you a lovely write up strictly on the merits of your business Farm in my book or magazine publication. This can be prepared by you for the mat at a later date--- within three months---- I will advise you of the time. Thank you.

February 4, 1969

Mrs. Annie R. Patterson
P.O. Box 3039 Main Office
Miami, Florida 33731

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

We are in receipt of the revised copy of your manuscript and as nearly as we can estimate before being set in type the cost for one time (we suggest this be a Sunday) will be approximately \$540.00.

Upon receipt of your remittance, we will schedule your order.

Cordially,

Gladys Bailey
Gladys Bailey
Classified Mail Division
LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXAMINER

CB:r

P.O. box 3039
March 12, 1969 33101
March 13, 1969

Miss Glayds Bailey, Manager
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
Los Angeles Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Miss Bailey;

I am requesting certain friends to visit your office and take you the fees for the publication of this manuscript. Again you will find the manuscript changed somewhat more than was the revised copy which I sent to you in February. This is the finalizing bit of work and I am pleased with this. This revision will do much for me and others.

I realize that the price of \$ 560.00 was for the publication less the four additional pages which are written in single space--- this will increase the price I am sure. However, if my friends do not pay the total including the additional fees for the added pages, then please bill me for the difference. I am sorry to have been so delayed in having sent the money but the friends who assured me of the financial support to enable me to publish this manuscript are as yet in the Bahamas and will not be returning until some time in April; so, it is better than I accept the assistance of these people so as to expediate this publication. Time has been of the essence with me and I now need to move faster--- I realize now that I was surely in shock from all this experience and that at first I could hardly think coherently. Thank God that I am alive. And thanks to the good loyal Americans in this country--- I am free to relate this story to the world.

Will you have a good proof reader correct all spelling--please. It leaves me almost in tears to rewrite and live any of this awful experience. At times I wish I could afford to forget it. My situation financially is desperate and . also, I owe it to my country to relate the story.

Thanks for every thing--

Yours sincerely,

Annie R. Patterson
(Mrs.) Annie R. Patterson.

Date of publication: March 23, 1969 Sunday--- Will you please send me notice of the receipt of the money and that this will be published on this date so that I may notify the television companies who are awaiting this announcement as to originate this story. Advise me by AIRMAIL, letter as soon as possible--- ~~Thank#####~~ or send me a telegram confirming the publication and date to 1823 --Apt. 29 --Biscayne Blvd. Miami, Florida.

I am sure you will be delighted to do this for me if my friends visit you with the money.

THE TRUTH OF KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION FROM A MEXICAN PRISON

by
ANNIE R. PATTERSON

(This is a paid advertisement.)

I am the white American lady who was incarcerated in a Mexican prison for five years after having been sentenced for a crime of which I was not guilty. I was accused of falsifying a credit card, which I did not do. I was accused of this as a frame up when it was learned that I had full knowledge of the plot to assassinate the late president of the United States, Mr. John F. Kennedy; the governor of Texas, Mr. John Connally; and, the Mr. Robert Gerald Story of Dallas. I represented funds through a private sourcee for investments in Mexico and the United States as a mortgage broker--investor, hence my presance in Mexico with this so called "very prominent group of both American and Mexican citizens.

I had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in company with a strange looking dark skinned person, his wife, and baby with a very prominent government official in San Antonio , texas, the first Friday night in January 1963; later I saw them in Del Rio, Texas on the following Sunday at the office of a , supposedly, very prominent attorney. Later I was told by this attorney that this group was to invade Cuba and pick off Castro; that the man who I had seen was the gunner. I requested to hear no more of this sort of thing because to kill is a sin in any mans language. Later in Mexico I was to have reason to meet Mr. Oswald and the strange man who I learned was a Cuban negro----- and that they were part of a plot which was paid for by one of the highest politicians in the United States. as per the report by word of mouth by Oswald and others; that this plot was part of a conspiracy with those of Mexico who were considered to have been the highest in the politival life of Mexico who, with the Cubans involved, were working for financial gain and self-aggrandizement.

as well as were all others except those who were forced into it under threat of harm to their loved ones in Cuba-----or as was Oswald threatened with the death of his mother. Mr. Oswald had refused to actually kill any one; he had agreed only to set it up with the help of the Chief Of Police of Dallas and a young "punk" named Lewis, as per the words of Mr. Oswald to me in person as well as told to me by the Cuban who was stabbed to death later by a certain American-Mexican person just outside my hotel room door and carried away as if he was a drunk. There were eleven others killed that night who were residents of New Orleans and Miami, Florida as was the report to me the following morning by Mr. Oswald who was so very happy to see me still alive. I did not see others killed; only the one manas related herein. The Mexicans who participated in this awful crime were not representative of the true Mexican people; the country of Mexico, as such; the Cuban exiles, as such; nor the wonderful Dallas people as such. The Cuban people have already suffered more than it would seem humanly possible for Gods children to be required to suffer and it is my determination to remove from off the unborn generation of the Cuban exiles; the country of Mexico, as such, all blame in this awful crime. Those whos names I will reveal in the book which I have written will be required to account to their country for the shame and disgrace brought to bear on the name of MEXICO in the secret whispers "that a foreign power did it". ----participated in this crime of all crimes against the United States of America. True it was organized in Mexico in the final stages but it was American sponsored seton in Washington, Dallas, San Antonio, Del Rio, Miami, New Orleans and really cured in Mexico but returned to Dallas to "hatch".

Perhapps it was a wise decesion by the WARREN COMMISSION in that a little white lie was allowed to circulate rather than a half truth wich might have or surely would have done irreparable damage to the diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States which has required more than one hñdred years to establish. Surely was best to have waited until the whole story could be related to the public in which the whole truth can now be told. The trust in our good neighbor was not to be treated lightly for the purpose of appeasing fear and ---horror stricken people who were unable at the time to have judged between the right and the wrong. Time has passed and our nation is now able to accept the horriable truth that not communist group murdered Kennedy but that it was an act of personal revenge and political face saving. My records will say that it was a Mexican Military artillery officer who was to have shot the first shot into the head of our president, the late John F. Kennedy, and I have complete faith in my records and the source from which they came. Lets face it, I was ohw who took Mr. Oswald to a Catholic priest, I was the lady to advise the young Cuban at the tender age of seventeen to get out of it any way that he needed to do it so as to not have such a crime on his hands---- two escaped and one was stabbed to death ; it was I who has suffered and kept the faith to get all data to my country. This act by the Mexican Military artillery officer was not the direct action of the Mexican government, as such, but was by the friendship of one very porminent Mexican official--- the same attorney who prosecuted me for the hotel was, reportedly, the one and the same who was recipicent of the pay off money---- --- now he holds a position of honor in the Mexican government.

It was I who confiscated the now famous letters from the late President, Mr. JOHN F. Kennedy to the Premier, Mr. Kruschev of Russia; the one letter from Russia(Kruschev) to Kennedy and the micro--nuclear

~~4~~ 4

sound tape of the so called Missile Settlement between Kennedy and Russia at which time there was no settlement; it was at this meeting the Asian war was plotted and assured and for why-----At no time did Russia agree to remove any missels---- this picture was taken between the folds of the American flag in the office of the president. All data was sent to the U.S. to the address of an important United States Official before the date May 1969 at which time the assassination was originally planned--- my efforts and the efforts of Oswald and the Cubans, who did not want the plot to reflect on the Cuban exiles, cooperated in our effort to stop the assassination for the month of May as a second attempt in the assassination after the first one in Miami in 1962 had failed----as per my understanding is that the attorney from Del Rio embezzled the pay off money in part--- "no money no shoot". There were six assassians exclusively of the part that Mr. Oswald was forced to play in this.---- this was then changed from a pistol plot to a rifle plot due to the scientific shooting required. Mr. Oswald and the other eleven from the U.S. had an idea that they would be shot because the latter plot did not include the original participants. How strange is sin and crime--- as per my reports, one of the assassians was one and the same who was contacted by a ceftain person to kill the teamster boss, Mr. Jimmy Hoffa, in 1959 when Mr. Kennedy was campaigning for the President of the US.--- It was Mr. Hoffa only that the Kennedys feared--- in my book I relate the story of the loyal American, Mr. Jimmy Hoffa and his fued over U.S. loyalty with the Kennedy family.

After my arrest it was necessary that I remain silent until what time I felt it was wise to talk--- then I contacted many Senators and Congressmen and publishers--- one of whom I contacted was the Senator, Mr. Russel Long who, apparently, relayed this information to Mr. Jim Garrison in his effort to assist me. Then I began reading my work in

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I have made every effort to contact Mr. James Hoffa, the Teamster Boss, who is incarcerated in a Federal Prison so as to have certain data made available to him which is taken from my business records in addition to the two receipts ##### that I have which I feel will serve a useful purpose to Mr. Hoffa.. The receipts are those of a letter which I posted to him out of Mexico--- REGISTERED LETTER RETURN SIGNATURE REQUESTED---- These receipts are the results of my having read in a Mexican newspaper on March 2, 1967 that he was requesting assistance from any reliable source through or by an affidavit that would help him for which he was or there were those who were doing so in behalf of Mr. Hoffa, offering a reward of \$200,000.00 for such an affidavit. Despite the reward offer, I was happy to assist Mr. Hoffa. I prepared the affidavit and posted it on the same date--- March 2, 1967 and addressed it to the Honorable, Mr. Frank Wilson, District Federal Judge in Chattanooga, Tenn.---- in which I inclosed a letter to the judge Wilson explaining why I was incarcerated in a prison in Mexico in that I was framed---ect. and that I had sent other letters in the early stages of the trial to Mr. Hoffa at his teamster office in Washington and that I had had no reply; so, would he be so kind as to make a photostatic copy of these pages of the affidavit available to the attorneys of Mr. Hoffa and to the Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I. I explained that simultaneously with my testimony at a later date in behalf of Mr. Hoffa would the good name of that all American and loyal person to his country, Mr. Hoover, be cleared of any and all blemish as to why the late President, Mr. John Kennedy threatened to dismiss him--- all of which as per my report and source of information, was in connection with the facts that he refused to allow more of his F.B.I men to unduly harass Mr. Hoffa in an effort by the Kennedy family to have Mr. Hoffa put away in prison because of personal ##### revenge as well as that Mr. Hoffa was the only man feared by Mr. Kennedy in his so called plot to eventually make the United States a nation with a dictator to say the least. (BY virtue of the position of Mr. Hoover he cannot make any statements in his own behalf so as to remove all blemish from off his perfect name and record but I can surely do so and I will do so in the publication of my book--- I LOVE YOU, USA,")

I explained to the Judge Wilson ##### the reason that I was incarcerated in the Mexican prison and that as per one source of my information of the plot to assassinate the late Pres. John Kennedy was from one who was the very man who I must present to testify, also, in behalf of Mr. Hoffa but to present this man to the court at that time was, indeed, exposing this man to premature danger for his life because it was this same person who I planned to present to the House Of Congress to testify that he heard L.B.J relating the plans to have Kennedy murdered and why that this same man was the source of much of my information in that he related having heard the President, then the Vice Pres. Mr. L.B.Johnson also relating the story of the plans of the Kennedy boys to put Hoffa away for good anyway that they could, "do it."---- and why. Therefore, in the interest of Justice, would the judge be so kind as to allow Mr. Hoffa to remain out on bail bond until after May 1968 so that I could present myself and witnesses in behalf of Mr. Hoffa. I pleaded with the judge to do this in the best interest of the nation. After having sent this letter in question to the Judge Wilson I had no reply of any kind. Later ~~there~~ I re-

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ceived the receipt--- acknowledging receipt of the letter and signed by one of his deputy clerks on March 6th--1968. I felt better and thought that all was well. Not so--- I learned when I returned to the United States that no knowledge of such a letter was of record as best as I could ascertain the facts. I called the attorney Mr. Buffilina and later wrote a detailed report of all facts as best as possible in view of the fact that I was still somewhat in shock from my experience in Mexico. I had no reply from Mr. Buffilina--- I wrote also to others and among them were three other attorneys--- one in Memphis, Tenn who courteously replied and thanked me for the information but said that he was unable to assist me--- then, later I was able to contact the Mr. Frank Regano, attorney, in Tampa, Florida --- first by telephone and later by letter--- again I received a courteous reply that he was unable to assist me. So far I am unable to obtain assistance in this matter.

I read in the papers after returning to the US. that the Mr. Wilson, Judge, had denied the appeal of Mr. Hoffa on March 6, 1967 because as, he said, he had received no new evidence in the Hoffa case and was, therefore, denying the appeal. Also, on March 9, 1967 the bail bond was cancelled and Mr. Hoffa began serving time.

I approached the attorneys with the proposition that I enter a suit in court to protect my interest in that I had lost the reward money--- so, I felt that I wanted to petition the court to protect my interest in that Mr. Hoffa should be restored to the status which he enjoyed at the time the affidavit was received by the court until what time the court could ascertain whether or not my material might have aided him in his fight for his victory. Also, I wanted to take the position that in effect, Judge Wilson was no judge at all in that he automatically disbarred himself instantly when he supposedly, confiscated the material--- affidavit, which was sent to Mr. Hoffa--- the court--- in ~~###~~ his care; so, he had no power, as such, to deny the appeal as an acting judge; nor was he in power, as such, to have cancelled the bond of Mr. Hoffa by virtue of his own disbarment--- so, in effect, Mr. Hoffa had been unduly harassed and discriminated against by the judge--- and according to all this, Mr. Hoffa was entitled to protection under the Supreme Court ruling concerning mental or physical cruelty--- that the sentence was invalid and Mr. Hoffa should be acquitted. By going through my own case for my own protection, I would actually assist Mr. Hoffa indirectly because, as I understand it, he has exhausted all recourse in his behalf to receive another appeal before the courts.

I have written to the Judge Wilson since I have been home at what time I pleaded with him to grant me a letter of permission to visit Mr. Hoffa in prison to discuss my evidence in his behalf so that I might be guided by the advice of Mr. Hoffa. Recently I sent such a request again by Registered mail--- I have had no reply from the Judge Wilson. I am now considering contacting the President of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDGES ~~for~~ for further assistance in this matter. The purpose of my relating this story in this advertisement is the hope that Mr. Hoffa will learn of my wishes to assist him and that he will be in position to contact me from the prison and advise me as to the best manner to pursue this situation in which I find myself in my efforts to see that justice is done in our American courts. No one knows better than do I the value of an honorable court procedure and honest and fairplay for all. I have heard that the Judge, Mr. Wilson is one of the finest judges--- men--- in the nation. If this be true, then what happened in the herebefore referred to

instance concerning Mr. Hoffa and the affidavits which were surely there in the courts--- receipt for which I can produce at any time to substantiate my story and charges----- (Read my book I LOVE YOU USA. and you will learn of the long range program to remove Mr. Hoffa from the position of acting authority with the Unions and put him in prison so as to control him when the time came by the Kennedys--- much of which was related to me from the very mouth of Mr. Joseph Kennedy in the autumn just prior to the election of his son John--- and who paid for the campaign program and how John was using the Democratic party to get in the White House but that he was, in reality, not a real Democrat# but who and what he was and his motives and the real interest in the third term--- and how he was first to have killed Hoffa and why he changed his mind--- then that "Hoffa would serve a better purpose in prison when the time came"--he carried a mighty power with those Union boys and that was valuable and to keep UNTIL THE TIME CAME." Sure enough, in some manner and through some sort of programing, some one surely "latched on to Mr. Hoffa with a real charge." I feel that today under the different situation that now exist that if the trial was retried and the witnesses of Mr. Kennedy were assured immunity against criminal perjury charges they would change their stories----- Why do we not all send a telegram--- millions of them; to the Judge Wilson thanking him that he might decide to release Mr. Hoffa on bond so as to allow Mr. Hoffa to better be able to protect his own interest while free to check out all this data. If every loyal American and teamster would do this, I feel assured that Judge Wilson would find the political strength to carry on as he just might like to be able to do----and then we will have no reason to ##### seek further assistance from the National Judges Association.

Mr. Hoffa befriended me on in a business deal--- If I can be that one to return to say THANK YOU--- then as was there only one to return to even thank our Lord Jesus for all his tender care and goodness, then, dear Lord, let me be that one. There is nothing wrong with the Democratic party that the truth and understanding which I have to offer will not heal "e are not a divided nation in reality--- we are , indeed, a confused and bewildered nation who is seeking the answers and the truth of how , why and who concerning many serious instances in our country. Let us remember that as many Republicans Voted for Mr. Kennedy as did the Democrats and it cannot be placed upon the shoulders of the Democrats for all the administrative failures under Mr. Kennedy--- if the "MAN had been chosen for the job--- then it would have been the now President, Dick Noxon , which would have avoided all this situation in which we find ourselves now. I am a Virginia Democrat but in the election with Kennedy and Nixon I was for Nixon--- and I worked for Nixon in the last campaign as best that I could--- Mr. HUMphreys is a wonderfully capable man but he carried a heavy load--- he had a monkey on his back and it ate him up. Without that monkey I really feel that he would have won---- next time he must leave off the big long star monkey branded L.BJ--- or was it too much bull carrying the brand L.BJ----

After my arrest it was necessary that I remain silent until what time I felt it was wise to talk---- then I contacted many Senators and congressmen as well as publishers--- One of those who I contacted was the Senator, R. Russel Long who , apparently, parlayed this information to the prosecuting Attorney, Jim Garrison, in the efforts of Mr. Long to assist me. Then I began reading my work in-----

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the New Orleans newspapers and thanked God that some one was going to assist me. I then wrote several other lengthy letters to Mr. Garrison and later read the context in print but rewritten--- only to learn later that Mr. Garrison had no intentions of assisting me--- while I seemingly rotted in prison, he was using my work to his own advantage and not sending me even the money for the stamps. I make a letter here in available to show that I was in contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the material sent to them is of record as herein recorded. (SEE LETTER FROM FBI)

It is I who brought back to the United States the master plan of the communist for a take over last summer. As many prisoners were contacted in prison to align them for marching in the United States so was I contacted by a former American who was obtaining her doctorate at the University of Mexico---- she showed me pictures of supposedly damage done by the Americans in Viet Nam, ect--- at what time she made every effort to hypnotize me into working for them--- a communist group that are the most dreaded group in all Cuba---to this I agreed and was "taken in" by her--- she felt sure that I was hypnotized.--- the crux of this was that I was to be joined in the U.S by certain ones of her group and to later participate in the kidnapping of the grand son of the first family, and the mother Lucy--- this was to force L.BJ and Mr. Humphreys to resign; then the fires across the nation were to begin--- a ##### nation wide strike to tie up all shipping, railroads and any and all other work was to be put into effect--- then the grand-son and Lucy were to be dropped a living fire torch upon the White House dome---- at which time the communist were to demand that Congress meet for the purpose of declaring the Viet Nam war at a close; at the same time the communist were to force Congress to draft the services of Robert Kennedy as president; Senator William Fulbright, as Vice Pres. and announce to the nation there would be no election ### in November--- simultaneously there would be several other high

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government officials elected. This is the story as told to me by the lady whos address I have and who was to direct my by phone #once I was in my country. There were certain government officials who are loyal Americans who were to be pönfined in concentration camps in Wiskenburg, Arozona. This is but half the story---- I was assisted in getting out of Mexico on May 9th, 1968 and I reported this to the manager of the Federal Bureau of In vestigation on May 10th--- and on May 11 I became frightened for the First fa,ily and sent the telegram to them personally for fear that due to not alarming the family, the F.B. I might not relay the story to them---- I less than one month there was no more Robert Kennedy----- I had a wonderful FOURTH of July--- I didn't have pepermint candy nor watermelon but I had peace----- I heard the silence of Houston--- that lovely city--- I knew that my own dear Norfolk was safe and sound and all the good Americans of every creed and color were safe and sound---- no 25000 Latin Americans had joined the 50 ,000 American communist in Mesurrection city because Mesurrection city had been swiftly and quietly make a thingo of distruction---- before the sleeping world it was destroyed in the early part of the night with enough military power to take over if need ed----- Letit never be said that any enemy can take over our country. I felt like a modern Paul Revere"The communist are coming, the comunist are coming and please beleive it, they are here."

While in Mexico I lost all financial security--- I have no family--- I cannot become reestablished in my work with a prison re cord---- I have served my country--- I am now requesting the nation--- all the people of the free world to assit me ^{financially} ~~financially~~ by sending to me donations of sums of money to the address provided herein. I have permanent financing for the book which I have written to be financed through another source when once I have ^{status} ~~it~~ in the ~~status~~ ^{status} to finance---

However this requires ascertain amount of immediate expenditures
before the prospectus is ready to enable me to obtain the financing.
Whatever is sent to me will be appreciated.

Send your contributions to me at this post office mailing address.

Mrs. Annie R. Patterson

~~P.O. Box 3039~~
~~77777~~ Miami, Florida. 33101
~~USA.~~
~~Florida~~
~~33101~~

Annie R. Patterson
signed: Annie R. Patterson.

Please Type or Use SOFT LEAD PENCIL or HEAVY

INK PEN. Both available at Clerk's Desk in lobby.

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

SENDING BLANK

Telefax

↑

NO. WORDS CH. OF SVC.	FD. OR COLL.	CASH	CHARGE TO	TIME FILED
To Pres. Lydon B. Johnson				
Address White House United States Government				
Washington, D.C.				
I am not your friend but your grandchild is in grave c				
danger--a fire demonstration for Viet Nam--take				
over by the Communist both National and International				
in the poor folks march. Stop the March. I have re-				
ported this to the Houston B.B.I.				

Send the signed Annals of Patterson which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER--DO NOT FOLD

Sender's Name and Permanent Address

Room Number

1275 (110-87)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 28, 1966

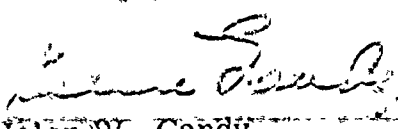
Mrs. Annie R. Patterson
Carcel de Mujeres
Carr. Mex. - Puebla
Mexico D. F., Mexico

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Mr. Hoover read your letter of July 15, 1966,
and enclosures and asked that I answer it for him.

Since your problem does not relate to any Federal
law coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI,
Mr. Hoover requested that I inform you there is no manner in
which he can be of help to you. Copies of the material you
forwarded are being given to The Honorable, The Secretary of
State, Washington, D. C., for any assistance he is in a position
to offer you. Mr. Hoover does not forward mail as you requested
and your enclosures are being returned.

Sincerely yours,


Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 3/28/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
 FROM: SAC, MIAMI (44-1880) (RUC)
 RE: KENSALT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 DATE 2-18-25
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

Re Miami airtel to Director and Los Angeles
 dated 3/11/69, as above.

Re airtel contained information in insert form
 reflecting that [MM 1070-S*] had no information of any possible [C]
 conspiracy involving the CP and/or its members in captioned
 matter.

On 3/25/69, the photographs of WALTER CROWE and
 THOMAS GOOD were exhibited to [MM 1070-S*] who advised they [C]
 are still not known to him, and no information has ever
 been received about them. No information had ever been
 received or learned about SIRHAN B. SIRHAN prior to the
 assassination of the late Senator KENNEDY, and his name
 has never been mentioned in CPUSA circles, in informant's
 presence, as ever having any connection with the CPUSA.

③ - Los Angeles (RM)

2 - Miami

[1 - 134-117 Sub A] [C]

RLO:kc

(5)

Classified by SP6 BJA/142
 Declassify on: OADR

C.N. 253,315

56-156-2790

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Approved: JH

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DETROIT	OFFICE OF ORIGIN DETROIT	DATE 3/27/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/22 - 3/26/69
TITLE OF CASE MARK JEFFERSON SELIGSON SSN [REDACTED]		REPORT MADE BY SA ERNEST A. SERENA	TYPED BY PMR
		CHARACTER OF CASE SSA	

REFERENCES: Detroit telephone calls to San Francisco, 3/22/69, and 3/24/69.
 Detroit telephone call to Sacramento, 3/24/69.
 Detroit teletype to Bureau, 3/24/69.
 San Francisco teletype to Detroit, 3/25/69.
 Detroit teletype to San Francisco, 3/26/69.

- P -

LEADSSAN FRANCISCOAT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

Will follow and report Federal Grand Jury proceedings re subject.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☒ NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 1 - Bureau 1 - USA, Detroit 1 - USA, Grand Rapids 1 - Los Angeles (56-156) (Info.) 1 - New York (Info.) 3 - San Francisco (25-36295) 2 - Detroit (25-36295) (1-USA, SF)						56-156-2791 SEARCHED _____ INDEXED <u>AC</u> SERIALIZED <u>AC</u> FILED <u>AC</u> APR 1 1969 FBI - LOS ANGELES		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency						<i>Ernest A. Serena</i> <i>Ernest + Mark</i> <i>See Ser A-345</i>		
Request Recd.								
Date Fwd.								
How Fwd.								
By								

DETROIT

AT MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN:

1. Will follow and report prosecutive action against the subject.
2. Will secure CP literature in subject's possession at time of apprehension.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and New York in view of their investigative interest.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Detroit (Attn: AUSA TRUMBAUER)
1 - USA, Grand Rapids

Report of: SA ERNEST A. SERENA
Date: March 27, 1969

Office: Detroit, Michigan

Field Office File #: 25-36295

Bureau File #:

Title: MARK JEFFERSON SELIGSON
SELECTIVE SERVICE NUMBER
[REDACTED]

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Synopsis: MARK JEFFERSON SELIGSON stopped by U.S. Border Patrol, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 3/22/69, and claimed Canadian citizenship. Preliminary interrogation and search by Border Patrol revealed subject in possession of U.S. passport and numerous items of CP literature and letters which discussed assassination of BOBBY KENNEDY in Los Angeles. Subject admitted U.S. citizenship and SS registration with LB 38, San Francisco, Calif., but did not possess SS card. He advised his brother, ERIC LINCOLN SELIGSON, a wanted draft dodger, had returned to New York City. Special AUSA for WDM, authorized prosecution 3/22/69, recommended bond \$5,000. Subject held for Federal authorities Chippewa County, Mich. SO. Warrant issued 3/24/69, by USC, Grand Rapids, Mich., charging violation T.50, App., USC, Sec. 462. Subject brought before DJ, Marquette, Mich., 3/25/69, requested court appointed counsel, and remanded to custody USM in lieu of \$5,000 bond. AUSA, San Francisco, authorized complaint against subject 3/25/69. Warrant issued by USC, San Francisco, same date, charging violation T.50, App., USC, Sec. 462, in that SELIGSON failed to report for induction 1/23/69. Bond set at \$25,000, corporate surety. SELIGSON refused to discuss SS violation with Buagents 3/26/69. Detainer based on San Francisco warrant filed.

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation was instituted March 22, 1969, based on information that MARK JEFFERSON SELIGSON had entered the United States from Canada or Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and did not possess Selective Service Registration Card.

On March 22, 1969, Inspector BRUCE PLASKET, Border Patrol, Sault Ste. Marie, telephone 906 - 632-3383, advised captioned subject stopped attempting to enter the United States claiming to be Canadian citizen and that subsequent investigation revealed a United States passport in his name.

Found in his vehicle was extensive Communist Party (CP) literature and papers claiming association with the FLQ, a CP organization in Canada.

Subject claimed his brother, ERIC LINCOLN SELIGSON, born September 2, 1946, at New York City, was a draft dodger. NCIC revealed that ERIC SELIGSON was wanted out of the New York Office.

PLASKET added SELIGSON was in possession of a letter addressed to Local Board 38, 100 Mc Alister Street, San Francisco, California, bearing a return address in California of the American Deserters Committee, Stockholm, Sweden, Number [REDACTED] which SELIGSON admitted was his Selective Service Number.

PLASKET stated subject in possession of blank Army discharge form, which he advised he had intentions of filling out, and also had a letter from his brother, ERIC, containing no date, which letter discussed NIXON and JOHNSON and indicated that BOBBY KENNEDY would probably be assassinated and this time the assassination should take place in Los Angeles.

Regarding his brother, ERIC, SELIGSON advised PLASKET that he had left Canada approximately two and one-half weeks ago and is allegedly residing in New York City.

PLASKET also stated subject not in possession of a draft card and that in another letter which subject had in his possession, he indicated that he "conveniently lost" his draft card at an anti-Vietnam demonstration.

On March 22, 1969, Special Assistant United States Attorney MILTON J. TRUMBAUER, Western District of Michigan, authorized prosecution of captioned subject in violation of the Selective Service Act. It should also be noted that these facts have been previously presented to Assistant United States Attorney JOSEPH P. ZANGLIN, since Assistant United States Attorney in Western District

DE 25-36295

was not available; and he recommended prosecution; however, could not authorize because he was without authority for the Western District of Michigan. TRUMBAUER, therefore, suggested that ZANGLIN draw up the details of the complaint using his authorization.

Inspector PLASKET advised of Assistant United States Attorney's decision and stated subject will be placed in county jail.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/26/69

BRUCE PLASKET, Patrol Inspector, United States Border Patrol, was contacted by SA HARRIS J. MILLER at his office after being advised he had the subject at that office, that he did not have a draft card in his possession and that he, PLASKET, had already contacted the Detroit Office of the FBI.

PLASKET, when contacted, advised that on March 22, 1969, at about 12:00 noon, while performing a routine traffic check operation in this city, he had stopped a 1962 Volkswagen, Ontario license 6K9484.

He advised that the subject was the driver and only occupant of the car and he had stopped him to determine his immigration status. He said the subject, when stopped, claimed birth in Canada and Canadian citizenship.

He said that further interrogation determined that the subject was a United States citizen and a possible draft evader in that he had a United States passport hidden in a road map in his automobile. He said it was also determined the subject did not have in his possession a Selective Service card and thus he, PLASKET, telephonically contacted SA JOSEPH MC QUILLAN of the Detroit Office of the FBI relative to this matter and furnished him with the information he had.

On 3/22/69 at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan File # Detroit 25-36295

by SA HARRIS J. MILLER /PMR Date dictated 3/22/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/26/69

SA HARRIS J. MILLER was advised by SA JOSEPH MC QUILLAN that Assistant United States Attorney MILTON J. TRUMBAUER, Special Assistant, Western District of Michigan, had authorized prosecution of subject on March 22, 1969, for violation of the Selective Service Act.

Subject was thus advised by SA MILLER that his arrest had been authorized by the Assistant United States Attorney for violation of the Selective Service Act, that he would be incarcerated in the Chippewa County Jail at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, pending an appearance before a United States Commissioner and that if he desired he could contact an attorney or anyone else he desired. The subject said he did not want to make a call at this time.

The subject was taken by SA MILLER to the Chippewa County Jail where he was fingerprinted, incarcerated and will be photographed.

The subject, after being fingerprinted, furnished the following background information:

Name	MARK JEFFERSON SELIGSON
Aliases	None admitted
Residence	1762 St. Christophe Street, Montreal, Canada
Date of Birth	February 18, 1948
Place of Birth	Rockville Center, New York
Race	White
Height	6'
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slender
Draft Board	San Francisco, California, Number unrecalled
Marital Status	Single
Draft Classification	2-S
Occupation	Student (not now in school)

On 3/22/69 at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan File # Detroit 25-36295

by SA HARRIS J. MILLER /PMR 5 Date dictated 3/22/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DE 25-36295

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At this point he was asked his parents' names and he advised he did not want to give any more background information, thus he was not asked for any further background information. This was at 6:00 PM and he was returned to custody of Deputy Sheriff CHARLES BERNIER.

On March 24, 1969, this matter was again discussed with Assistant United States Attorney MILTON J. TRUMBAUER, who expressed the opinion that the warrant based on his authorization of March 22, 1969, should issue from the Western District of Michigan. TRUMBAUER recommended \$5,000 cash or surety bond and specified that personal bond was not recommended.

Accordingly, a complaint was filed by SA DANIEL L. BIDWELL at Grand Rapids on March 24, 1969, before United States Commissioner ROBERT G. QUINN, JR., and warrant issued same date charging subject with violation Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Section 462.

The Sacramento Division advised on March 24, 1969, MARK SELIGSON, date of birth February 18, 1948, registered with Local Board 38, San Francisco, and delinquent for failure to report for a physical examination June 7, 1968. California State Selective Service Headquarters had no record on ERIC LINCOLN SELIGSON, Selective Service Number [REDACTED], date of birth June 25, 1944, the latter being current with his local board. They also advised that MARK SELIGSON had not yet been referred to the United States Attorney's Office.

The following investigation was conducted by SA RAY W. RICHARDSON at Marquette, Michigan:

Deputy United States Marshal LEO G. WILSON took subject into Federal custody at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, March 25, 1969, and transported him to Marquette, Michigan, where, owing to the illness of the United States Commissioner, he was arraigned before District Judge GEORGE HILL. Subject requested court appointed counsel and the arraignment was adjourned. Subject advised that he did not wish to make a decision regarding waiver of preliminary hearing until he could discuss this matter with his attorney. Subject was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal in lieu of \$5,000 bond.

Subject refused to be interviewed by Bureau Agents and did not wish to volunteer any information concerning his Selective Service status.

At San Francisco, California:

Subject reported to United States Attorney's Office, San Francisco, March 25, 1969, as a 301 delinquent. Assistant United States Attorney DAVID P. BANCROFT advised he would authorize

the filing of a complaint charging the subject with failure to report for induction on January 23, 1969. Authorized complaint filed before United States Commissioner RICHARD S. GOLDSMITH, San Francisco, on March 25, 1969, by SA JAMES P. SULLIVAN, JR., charging subject with violation of Title 50, Section 462, for failure to report for induction on January 23, 1969. Warrant was issued by United States Commissioner and bond was set in the amount of \$25,000.00 corporate surety.

The United States Marshal, San Francisco, was notified and will forward necessary papers to United States Marshal, Western District of Michigan, on March 25, 1969. Assistant United States Attorney BANCROFT indicates he will attempt to take case to Grand Jury in approximately one week.

At Marquette, Michigan:

Subject not arraigned on San Francisco warrant pending appointment of counsel; however, a detainer was placed against the subject based on the warrant.

My latest put-on, is that I have bubonic plague, and I offer freely to show my large swollen boubles, black and distasteful round my groin to petite young drug-store counter-girls.

I am reading A Raw Youth by Dostoyevski, but I am losing my touch with kulturny (thats french for pornographyI convince them all)--culture that is, I belive Kulturny is Russian for culture, but I may be wrong, but it doesn't really matter. A Raw Youth has all the typical scenes, bunch of youth turks discussing the Russian Soul, Religion and having fantastic woman-problems.

Of course, It was rather obvious, but no less a surprise that Johnson is not going to run. After about three months of reading the Times from Cover-to-cover I am bored by news, and realize that whether or not I know anything about it just effects my ability to make a mockery of events in conversation. Johnson would have been clobbered if he had tried to go around making speeches.. He knew he was beaten. Now all the american will love him, because he turned out to be such A Nice Man. If Mrs Johnson had only not been a sterile bitch and could have plugged out a baby at election time Johnson would have won. I convince all around me that I am for Nixon. In fact I am for Tricky Dick beacuse if he gets in the US is finished. It would be a pleasure to read every day how he would screw things up. Four years of delighting over this incredible shit-brain. A pity that he probably won't make it. Another Kennedy to resolve the most blatent problems of America. I expect that the pentagon will have Bobby assassinated as well sometime. that would be interesting. Lets have it in Los Angeles this time. If Nixon only wasn't so stupid looking the women would vote for him, and of course he would be elected. But that face is just too ridiculous. You should see him when he is trying to be serious and sincere. We'll all be up the creek with Tricky Dick

The fact that the Veetham war is all sewn up, or seems to be, with all the american smiling, and completely oblivious of the henous crimes they have committedd, leaves us draft dodgers in a curious position. Now wgen asked I can't use the old stand-by, that the War is Immoral, and I have to say that, War Or No War, America Stinks, which doesn't shund too good, really.

I begin to have a pimple-fetish. Having no more of my own to worry about I fester upon other peoples pimples. Pimples are fascinating. I plan to find someone with a good crop and make some pictures of it to send to all my aquaintences for Christmas cards. My sick imagination is so fertile that there are not enough holidays in the year to satisfy my craving for ~~makarkx~~ notorky. I shall have to take into account the Hindu ones soon.

Eventually a huge interracial, non-sectarian, co-ed mob will assemple outside my house with torches screaming for my blood. In fact rather than dream of this day, which is too obviously unhealthy, I will try to keep being just simply incorrigible on a private basis.

56-156-2792

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

116

4/1/69

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (25-36295)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (25-36295) P

MARK JEFFERSON SELIGSON

SSA

(OO: DETROIT)

Re report of SA ERNEST A. SERENA, at Detroit, 3/27/69.

Enclosed for San Francisco is one copy each of 11 letters exchanged between subject and ERIC SELIGSON. Enclosed for New York is one copy each of these same letters. Enclosed also for San Francisco is one copy of a letter to subject from LENNY BRUCE and one letter from subject to Local Board 38, San Francisco, Calif. Enclosed for Los Angeles is one copy of letter from ERIC SELIGSON to subject, in which KENNEDY assassination is mentioned.

For the information of San Francisco and New York, included in other items confiscated from SELIGSON was a lengthy tract on the Canadian Communist Party.

2 - San Francisco (Enc. - 13)
1 - Los Angeles (Info.) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (Info.) (Enc. - 11)
2 - Detroit
EAS:PMR
(6)

56-156-2793

SEARCHED <i>h</i>	INDEXED <i>h</i>
SERIALIZED <i>h</i>	FILED <i>h</i>
APR 3 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

F B I

Date: 4/3/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
FROM: SAC, SACRAMENTO (62-76) (RUC)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel 3/28/69.

Inasmuch as the information furnished by ROY DONALD MURRAY was not deemed to be of evidentiary value, when taken in June of 1968, no 302 was prepared.

*n/s See to
Sub 302's
y*

② - Los Angeles
1 - Sacramento
NPL/slw
(3)

56-156-2794

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
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APR 4 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
Per _____	

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/5/69

LEGAT, BONN (62-68) (RUC)

KENSALT

ReBulet 12/13/68.

Enclosed are three copies of a self-explanatory letter dated 3/4/69, received on 3/5/69 from the Bundes-kriminalamt (BKA - West German Federal Criminal Police), containing results of inquiry requested in relet.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
 (1-Liaison)
1 - Bonn

GAV:11
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-12-86 BY 6-1 BJA/UR
C.N. 255, 315

56-156-2795

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

BUNDESKRIMINALAMT

DEUTSCHES ZENTRALBUREAU FÜR INTERNATIONALEN KRIMINALPOLIZEILICHEN ORGANISATION
INTERPOL WIESBADEN

BUREAU CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE - CENTRAL BUREAU OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

IL/D-G (260/69)

Bei Antwortschreiben bitte angeben:

Prière rappeler dans la réponse, la date et les indications ci-dessus.

In reply, please refer to this file number and date.

WIESBADEN

March 4th, 1969

Postfach A

Tränkweg / Fernruf 5831

Telex: 04186-867 - Interpol Wbn.

Office of Legal Attache
American Embassy
Box 310
532) Bad Godesberg

Subject: Letter of the self-styled
Prof. Dr. Sc. and Dr. Philos.
4018 Langenfeld, Krankenhaus

Ref.: Your letter of 19-12-68 - file no. 62-68 - and
your teleprint message dated 25-2-1969

Dear Sir,

According to the investigations made by the Langenfeld
Rhineland criminal police, the above letter has been written by
- Dietmar MATTHEUS, 4-6-1938 GÖRLITZ,

in-patient of the Rhenish hospital Langenfeld. He had been
hospitalized there on 24-11-1965 on the basis of a decision
of the Opladen Local Court as he is extremely schizophrenic
and suffers from hallucinations.

MATTHEUS confirmed that he wrote the letter to the
FBI. Considering his state of health, further questioning of
MATTHEUS was left out of consideration. According to his
consultant doctor and in the opinion of the Langenfeld criminal
police it is obvious that Mattheus' letter contains fixed ideas.

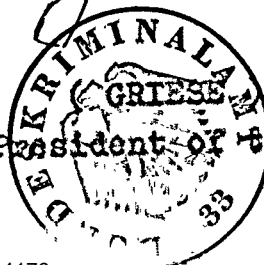
Subject is not on file here.

Please be assured of my desire to cooperate whenever
possible.

Sincerely yours,

by order of the President of the Bundeskriminalamt

Trsl. 7408
4-3-69/Kr.



TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☒ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date 3-27-69

RE:

KENSALT

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-12-86 BY SP6 BJA/NU
C.N. 255
56-1561315

Negative

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

F B I

Date: 4/3/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (175-9) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

OO: LOS ANGELES

Re: JAMES BRADEN

Re Los Angeles airtel to Dallas dated 2/27/69.

Dallas files reflect by airtel dated 1/23/64, entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA", Los Angeles file 105-15823, Dallas furnished Los Angeles a copy of a signed statement received by the Dallas County SO on 11/22/63, from JIM BRADEN. In Dallas airtel, 1/23/64, Dallas set forth lead for Los Angeles at Beverly Hills, California, to interview JIM BRADEN for any information he may possess regarding the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

② - Los Angeles
① - Dallas
CTB:dsm
(3)

Statement Xeroxed & sent to Sgt. Luttery 4-7-69

56-156-2796

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED <i>REV</i>
SERIALIZED <i>HC</i>	FILED <i>R</i>
APR 7 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

F B I

Date: 4/7/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
 FROM: SAC, BOSTON (44-646) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: KENSALT
 (OO: LOS ANGELES)

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 8/5/65, Los Angeles teletype to Boston, 4/3/69, and Boston teletype to Bureau and Los Angeles, 4/4/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are 23 copies of an FD 302 reflecting investigation conducted by the Boston Division.

2-Los Angeles (enc. 23)
 1-Boston
 MWS:car
 (3)

Johny
Ronald Demistella
FD 302 furnished to Sgt. Charles SUS Collins, LAPD, 4-11-69

56-156-277

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APR 9 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Richards

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., April 2, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #43

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 43rd summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MARCH 24 -- Through self-hypnosis, Sirhan B. Sirhan programmed himself "like a computer" to assassinate Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, John Douglas, staff writer for a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) wrote about today's trial.

"This is the conclusion of Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, Berkeley criminologist," the writer added, as the doctor today climaxed two days of testimony by reading his opinion.

The doctor's summary, as published in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"The combination of events which led to the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy by Sirhan, I think, started with Sirhan Sirhan's exposure to violence and death in Jerusalem in 1948, and it continued with his immigration to the United States, the development of his mental illness in which his whole personality altered and he became preoccupied with revolution, violence, destruction, paranoid fantasies of glory, power and becoming theavior of his people.

"As his delusional fantasies grew bolder, his fanatical hatred and

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56-156-2798

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2098

fear of the Jews increased with each radio and television broadcast concerning the tension in the Middle East, while in real life, Sirhan was withdrawing into a ruminative, brooding, isolated sense of failure and insignificance. To improve his mind and to gain control, he hoped, over his personal destiny, he read mystical books and subscribed to and studied the Rosicrucian correspondence courses in self-hypnosis and mind power.

"He practiced his lessons diligently to the point where he became frightened by his own magical, supernatural powers of concentration. He actually believed that he could stop the bombers from reaching Israel and thereby save the Arabs, simply by willing the death of all who would help the Jews.

(The reference to the bombers concerns the senator's backing of sending 50 planes to Israel).

"His experiments in inducing the magical trances worked better than he realized -- they worked so well that they frightened Sirhan and convinced him that he was losing his mind, that he was going insane. Repeatedly, he would practice his lessons doing all that his correspondence courses prescribed, looking in the mirror, thinking thoughts of love and peace, only to emerge from his trance -- a trance that he did not really believe had actually happened -- to find his notebook filled with incoherent threats of violence and assassination.

"He knew it was his writing, but he had no knowledge or recollection of writing them. He concluded he was crazy and he feared to let anyone know what was happening. He thought they would lock him away in a mental hospital.

more --

He sought the remedy in his books on mysticism and the occult, and he daydreamed of the power of his gun, taking every opportunity on many different days to shoot it, firing hundreds and hundreds of shots as if each shot would somehow make up for his every growing sense of helplessness, impotence and fear of loss of self-control.

With absolutely no knowledge or awareness of what was actually happening in his Rosicrucian and occult experiments, he was gradually programming himself, exactly like a computer is programmed by its magnetic tape, programming himself for the coming assassination. In his unconscious mind there existed a plan for the total fulfillment of his sick, paranoid hatred of Kennedy and all who might want to help the Jews. In his conscious mind there was no awareness of such a plan or that he, Sirhan, was to be the instrument of assassination.

It is my opinion that through chance, circumstances, and a succession of unrelated events, Sirhan found himself in the physical situation in which the assassination occurred. I am satisfied that if he had been fully conscious and in his usual mental state he would have been quite harmless.

But he was confused, bewildered and partially intoxicated. The mirrors in the hotel lobby, the flashing lights, the general confusion -- this was like pressing the button which starts the computer.

I agree that this is an absurd and preposterous story, unlikely and incredible. I doubt that Sirhan himself agrees with me as to how everything happened.

Sirhan would rather believe that he is the fanatical martyr who by his noble act of self-sacrifice has saved his people and become a great

more --

hero. He claims to be ready to die in the gas chamber for the glory of the Arab people.

However, I see Sirhan as small and helpless, pitifully ill, with a demented psychotic rage, out of control of his own consciousness and his own actions, subject to bizarre dissociated trances in some of which he programmed himself to be the instrument of assassination, and then in an almost accidentally induced twilight state he actually executed the crime, knowing next to nothing as to what was happening.

Diamond related in court today that Sirhan, under hypnosis, filled in this picture of the hours leading up to the shooting:

After having four Tom Collinses at various political parties at the Ambassador Hotel on June 4, Sirhan went back to his car to go home, but felt "dizzy, drunk, sickish-tired."

He opened his car door, saw the pistol on the back seat and thought, "The Jews will steal my gun." He tucked the gun under his belt and returned to the hotel for some coffee to sober up on.

The defendant wandered around the hotel until he found a coffee bar located in an alcove between the Embassy Room, where the senator was speaking, and the Colonial Room, where the senator headed after the speech.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) on Diamond's testimony:

The alcove was walled with mirrors, and Sirhan became confused with the brightly lighted chandeliers reflecting in the mirrors, and the crowds of people, multiplied by the dozen in the floor-to-ceiling looking glass.

He had several cups of coffee with a girl -- described as brunette and beautiful -- and Diamond said Sirhan was absolutely consistent in denying

more --

that there was any thought of doing anything with his gun."

Diamond added that he discounted the possibility that Sirhan might be faking mental illness, saying that among paranoid schizophrenics like Sirhan, their chief wish is to 'fake sanity, rather than insanity,' because they don't want to be thought of as psychotic,' reported the newspaper.

Continuing his testimony, the psychiatrist cited one previously undisclosed family scene, which he said, contributed heavily to Sirhan's mental deterioration.

In the summer of 1957, Sirhan's father, Bishara, and brother, Adel, were digging an irrigation ditch around a tree, while Sirhan skipped in the mud.

After warning Sirhan to stop, Bishara started to beat his son, but was stopped by Adel. Bishara, Diamond said, stormed into the house and told his wife, Mary, that she must choose between him or the children, because he demanded to be master of his house.

She chose the children, Diamond said, whereupon the father took the family savings, returned to Jordan and has not been in touch with his family since.

The doctor also revealed he once considered using sodium pentathol, -- "truth serum" -- on Sirhan instead of hypnosis, but Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker ruled this out.

It was explained that he made the ruling after learning that in rare cases a subject could die from the effects of sodium pentathol.

Judge Walker felt that the death of Sirhan, a Palestinian Arab, from a dosage of sodium pentathol administered by Jewish doctors -- Diamond

more --

psychologist Eric Marcus and psychiatrist Seymour Pollack -- would create endless political controversy, reported the newspaper.

* * *

TUESDAY, MARCH 25 -- The Sirhan trial was continued until Wednesday as the prosecution asked for time in which to study yesterday's testimony by Dr. Bernard L. Diamond.

According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), the prosecution, headed by Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton, and including Dep. Dist. Attys. John Howard and David N. Fitts, were not prepared to attack Dr. Diamond's story today.

They won the 24-hour reprieve from Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker in order to study the testimony before beginning cross-examination.

Added the newspaper:

Part of the reason for this delay was the mechanics of the Sirhan trial. Unlike the other psychiatrists and psychologists in the case, Dr. Diamond prepared no written report.

The official record of Dr. Diamond's testimony was not available to the prosecution until 10 p.m. Monday from the office court reporter."

* * *

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26 -- Sirhan B. Sirhan was in a "dissociative state" -- a sort of self-induced trance -- the night he shot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, a defense psychiatrist, Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, testified today under cross-examination by Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts.

One Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported that Dr. Diamond told Fitts that Sirhan's practice of self-hypnosis was a warning signal "that should have led to the young Arab's commitment to a mental institution before June 2, 1968 -- the day the prosecution contends Sirhan staked out the Ambassador Hotel preparatory to shooting Kennedy early the morning of June 5."

The newspaper published this account of the questioning:

"Q. -- On June 2, Sirhan wasn't committable?"

"A. -- I, for one, would certainly have recommended his commitment."

"Q. -- But he hadn't done anything wrong at that time?"

"A. -- No, but I would have been very alarmed by his notebook and his psychic experiments. For a paranoid to use self-hypnosis and write such things in his note books is a warning signal that no psychiatrist could ignore.

"Sirhan was a very dangerous individual," Dr. Diamond concluded."

Regarding Sirhan's dissociative state, Fitts asked the psychiatrist what evidence he had to support the doctor's contention that Sirhan had had similar experiences previously.

"There is one thing," Diamond said. "I'm satisfied from the

more --

descriptions, and from what I observed when I had him under hypnosis that he had been in that state before."

Earlier, Diamond testified that Sirhan would have been disorientated and incapable of planning his own actions.

Here is part of the story published in another Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"Fitts suggested to Diamond that Sirhan's mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, and his brother, Munir, might have told defense investigators and psychiatrists 'what they wanted to hear' about Sirhan's mental state, believing it would work to his benefit.

"Did you take into consideration (when you interviewed them) the Sirhan family's willingness to be helpful generally ... to look for excuses for his behavior?' Fitts asked.

"Diamond said that, to the contrary, he often found the Sirhans unwilling to discuss many elements of their history, particularly anything related to Sirhan's father.

"Fitts pressed the same point.

"'Don't you get the impression that she (Mrs. Sirhan) was laying it on a little bit when she discussed the horrors of war and the effects of the war on her son?' the prosecutor persisted.

"Diamond protested that suggestion.

"'It is impossible to magnify the horrors of war,' he retorted. 'I definitely do not think Mrs. Sirhan was 'laying it on.'

more --

"At this point, the 25-year old defendant glanced anxiously at his mother and brother, who were sitting in second-row seats in the courtroom.

Fitts produced a transcript of a February 2 meeting between Diamond and other psychiatrists and psychologists, and asked him to read a portion.

Diamond was quoted in the transcript as stating "the whole Sirhan family alternated between the grossest kind of evasion and deception and a kind of suggestible state of telling you what you want to know."

The prosecutor asked: "Didn't you make that statement?"

Diamond said he had, but that the statement had been taken out of context.

The Sirhans were evasive, he said, "only about a particular kind of information and certain events."

At this point, Fitts inquired: "If they were evasive and deceptive about one thing, might they not be evasive and deceptive about others?"

Said Diamond: "The answer to that would be obvious, Mr. Fitts, if you would only allow me to tell you what they were deceptive about."

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"After much wrangling about whether Diamond should be able to

more --

explain that one matter, he managed to say that they were only evasive when discussing the head of the family, Bishara Sirhan.

"In another tart exchange, Fitts charged Diamond was dodging his questions about what triggered the shooting at the Ambassador.

"Fitts drew the concession that Diamond believed that Sirhan in his normal state, even though he was a paranoid schizophrenic, would have been harmless had he not gone into a dissociative state.

"To explain this crime,' he said, 'you have to go back to Jerusalem in 1948, when Sirhan was a child and study the whole series of events since then.'"

Fitts said he accepted this, but asked whether the actual shooting had been triggered by a dissociative state brought on by drinking and by mirrors and bright lights in the hotel.

The doctor again refused to accept this and remarked, "I won't let you put words in my mouth and say I said what I didn't say."

"Doctor, I don't know why you're dodging me," Fitts said.

In further testimony, Diamond admitted that Sirhan lied on the witness stand when he denied prosecution witnesses' testimony that he practiced rapid-firing at a San Gabriel gun range last June 4.

Diamond said Sirhan lied because he feared the truth might reveal the depth of his emotional illness.

Concluded the newspaper (Times) story:

"Fitts, through several questions, sought to elicit from Diamond an admission that Sirhan had 'concocted' his story of the

more --

assassination to put himself in a favorable light.

"But at that suggestion, Diamond smiled and said that if Sirhan had concocted his story, it was a story 'that couldn't possibly help him. He was willing to admit he killed Sen. Kennedy, hated him and carried out the assassination to prevent him from becoming president and keeping the bombers from Israel.'

"Fitts then quoted from Diamond's summation of his own testimony, where Diamond said, 'I agree that this is an absurd, preposterous story, unlikely and incredible.'

"Fitts asked Diamond who he 'agreed' with.

"Diamond smiled again and replied, 'I agree with the public and the world.'"

* * *

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THURSDAY, MARCH 27 -- The defense in the Sirhan B. Sirhan trial rested its case today and one Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) predicted "the matter could go to the jury within 10 days."

After hearing from 29 witnesses, including seven psychologists and psychiatrists, Grant B. Cooper, one of three defense attorneys, read, for the first time in the jury's hearing, the transcript of a Feb. 25 chamber session in which the defendant accused Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker, who is presiding, of "railroading" him into the gas chamber.

"Having underscored that blowup, Cooper cleared the way for the prosecution to begin rebuttal testimony tomorrow," noted another Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Today, two of the prosecution attorneys, John E. Howard and David N. Fitts of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, sought unsuccessfully to open rebuttal with a 12-minute color film of Sen. Kennedy's speech last June 4, minutes before he was fatally shot.

Reported the newspaper:

"Howard argued that the film would show that Kennedy's speech contained nothing that could be construed as a 'triggering mechanism' for the dissociative emotional state in which the defense claims Sirhan killed Kennedy.

"After strenuous objection from Cooper that the film was immaterial, Judge Walker concurred, on two grounds:

"(1) that no one ever claimed Kennedy had said anything that night that precipitated Sirhan's alleged trance or even claimed that Sirhan had actually heard the speech, and

more --

"(2) a film of the happy, victorious senator could have an inflammatory effect on the jury outweighing the film's possible value."

As for testimony, Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, psychiatrist, conceded that Sirhan's story of killing Kennedy "raises the gravest problems of credibility" and reads "like a script that would never be acceptable in a Class B motion picture." However, Diamond made it clear he believes it.

In brief re-direct examination by Emile Zola Berman, another defense attorney, Diamond admitted he has termed his psychiatric findings on Sirhan as "an absurd and preposterous story, unlikely and incredible. In my opinion, this is the ultimate absurdity -- too illogical, even for the theater of the absurd."

The doctor also said that when he entered the case, he had no idea he would find evidence of "voodoo thinking" or "mail-order mysticism" and self-hypnosis involved in the slaying of Kennedy.

Reported Dave Smith, Times staff writer:

"The absurdity, he said, was that such superstitious elements could, through the killing of Sen. Kennedy, 'affect the destiny of this country and the entire world.'

"As Diamond concluded this statement, Howard asked, 'Did you just read something?'

"'Yes,' said Diamond."

"'Then did you write it?'

"'Late last night,' Diamond said, 'about midnight.'

"The prosecution has clearly shown, without expressing it verbally,

more --

its disaffection for Diamond's vivid, eloquently worded expressions on Sirhan's mental illness, which Diamond has read in court from prepared statements.

"Shortly after Diamond, a full professor of law, criminology and psychiatry at UC Berkeley, was excused from the stand, it was read into the record that he served as the star defense psychiatric witness without fee."

Also testifying was Georgene Seward, a USC psychology professor, who was called on to evaluate two batteries of psychological tests administered to the defendant by two previous witnesses, clinical psychologists Martin H. Schorr and O. Roderick Richardson.

Dr. Seward said she agreed with the two that five different tests combined to portray Sirhan as a paranoid schizophrenic.

Reported the Times:

"At one point Dr. Seward said Sirhan's reaction to one test indicated the possibility of 'latent homosexual tendencies.'

"At that point, Sirhan glared at the doctor, leaned over to defense attorney Russell Parsons and snapped, 'What kind of a son-of-bitch do they think I am?'

"Howard, cross-examining Dr. Seward, attempted to draw from her, as the prosecution has doggedly tried to do with six previous psychiatric experts, admissions that Sirhan's responses to the tests could be construed as normal for a person in his circumstances.

"But, as with the prior witnesses, Dr. Seward would concede that one question or another might be open to different interpretations, but that the main direction of all tests, taken together, pointed to 'a clear case of schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type.'

more --

"At one point she said that 'any good clinician' would never diagnose mental illness on the basis of only one question or even one test, but on the total picture.

"Howard chuckled and said, 'Yes, but a poor lawyer has to go through these tests one at a time.'

"Dr. Seward admitted that three of the tests administered to Sirhan have been criticized within the profession, but she defended their use."

The final witness for the defense was George DeVos of UC Berkeley, a psychologist and cultural anthropologist, who testified that he also examined Schorr's and Richardson's tests and arrived at the same diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia without knowing they had.

Reported the Times:

"Like Dr. Seward, Dr. DeVos admitted that the Rorschach (ink-blot) test has been the subject of some criticism, but said he didn't doubt its validity and added that he had never seen a case of anyone successfully faking interpretations of the inkblots."

Noted the Herald-Examiner:

"Nearly 8000 pages of testimony have been taken in the case which has so far cost Los Angeles County almost \$400,000." The paper also stated that 86 witnesses had been heard by the jury.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Saidallah Sirhan, 36-year old brother of the defendant, was in serious condition in a Pasadena hospital after being struck by a car while crossing a street.

He was X-rayed for possible basal skull fracture and a broken right leg.

more --

The driver was not cited and police said the incident appeared to be a normal pedestrian-car accident.

Last July 7, Saidallah Sirhan reported that he was shot at twice on a freeway, but was not injured. The assailants were never apprehended.

* * *

more --

FRIDAY, MARCH 28 -- Dr. Seymour Pollack, USC psychiatrist, took the stand today at the trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan "in rebuttal to testimony of defense psychologists and psychiatrists that Sirhan is so mentally ill he is incapable of 'maturely and meaningfully premeditating murder,'" according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner).

Politics -- not mental illness -- drove Sirhan to shoot Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, Pollack told the court, stating, " I consider Sirhan to be mentally disturbed. But I believe his assassination of Sen. Kennedy was motivated by political reasons that were highly emotionally charged."

The doctor said he spent about 40 hours interviewing Sirhan and his family, and close to 200 hours reviewing all materials about the defendant, "about 10 times" the normal amount of time spent in criminal psychiatric investigation, related the newspaper.

Dr. Pollack said he believed Sirhan to have a "paranoid personality," and that he has exaggerated notions of persecution.

He disagreed with his defense contemporaries, however, that Sirhan developed his mental illness at an early age. Despite the fact that Sirhan witnessed the horrors of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War as a child in Jerusalem, the doctor said he "incurred less, rather than more, emotional disturbance" than did many other Arabs.

Continued the newspaper report:

"Sirhan's mother protected him, the psychiatrist explained, and

more --

'except for the fact he was a frightened child, there was no other evidence of peculiar behavior.'

"Sirhan arrived in the United States at the age of 12, he said, as 'a hopeful, idealistic, well-behaved young man.

"I found no evidence of paranoia in Sirhan during his child and teen years,' he said."

Pollack indicated the paranoia began to develop in Sirhan's early 20's, triggered by the death of his sister, Ayda, and the arrest of his brother, Sharif, who was charged with tampering with an auto.

Added the newspaper's story as related by Myrna Oliver, staff writer:

"Prior to the psychiatrist's testimony, prosecution attorneys called handwriting expert Lawrence W. Sloan to discredit defense claims that Sirhan wrote threats on Kennedy's life while in a state of self-hypnosis.

"Sloan said, after comparing the written threats in Sirhan's diaries and 'automatic writing' which Sirhan did in his cell after being hypnotized by defense psychiatrist Dr. Bernard L. Diamond..., that Sirhan was not 'under a state of hypnosis' when he scribbled, 'RFK must die, die, die.'

"District Attorney's investigator George W. Murphy, Los Angeles Police Dept. Sgt. Adolph B. Melendres and LAPD Sgt. Frank J. Patchett, who spent several hours with Sirhan after his arrest, were also called to testify that the defendant was sober when he shot Kennedy.

more --

"Sirhan's attorneys, in trying to prove he was in a state of diminished capacity at the time of the shooting, have said he was self-hypnotized after his arrest for the June 5 shooting. 'His demeanor was that of a sober man.'"

Judge Herbert V. Walker today announced that there would be no court session on Monday, March 31, because of the death of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Said the judge: "Certainly this man (Eisenhower) was one of the greatest Americans of our generation. He certainly deserves all the respect we can afford him."

##

4-1-69

4/9/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/25/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of an eighteen page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 4/2/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles
AOR/bje
(4)

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SERIALIZED ☒
FILED ☒

FBI

Date: 4/10/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: SAC LOS ANGELES (56-156)
FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-64) -~~ROC~~KENSALT
OO LOS ANGELES

RE: DON WISE, Bristow, Oklahoma

Re Los Angeles airtel to Oklahoma City 3/27/69.

On 4/4/69, DON WISE was re-interviewed at Bristow, Oklahoma.

WISE stated that he was positive that he picked up the individual he believed to be SIRHAN SIRHAN at about 1:00 p.m. on Saturday, 6/1/68. Mr. WISE was shown the chart setting forth the activities of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN which indicates that he was in Los Angeles, California, at 1:00 p.m. on 6/1/68. Mr. WISE stated that he is positive of the date and noted that it would be impossible for the person to be both places. Mr. WISE commented at this point that he had never seen a photograph of SIRHAN SIRHAN.

WISE was re-interviewed on 4/8/69, at which time he was shown a photograph of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN. Mr. WISE stated that while the photograph looked somewhat like the individual he picked up, noting particularly the same type of hair, he felt that he must have been mistaken and that the person he picked up could not have been SIRHAN SIRHAN. Mr. WISE pointed out that the person he picked up was definitely over 5' 6 1/2" in height, and noted that SIRHAN SIRHAN is only 5'3". Mr. WISE further noted that in view of the difference in height and the fact that SIRHAN was definitely placed in Los Angeles on the day he picked up the individual, he felt he must have been mistaken as to the identity of the hitchhiker.

② Los Angeles
1 Oklahoma City

JRD:JRI
(3)

56-156-2800

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Richard 151

Approved: *[Signature]* Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

*make insert for
rept please
to go with 301's*

OC 89-64

On 4/8/69, the photograph of SIRHAN B. SIRHAN was shown to Mrs. DON WISE at which time she advised this individual looked somewhat like the person she and her husband had picked up but noted that she could not say whether or not they were identical. Mrs. WISE noted that the person that they picked up definitely was taller than 5'6". Mrs. WISE stated she feels that she and her husband were mistaken as to the identity of the individual that they picked up and noted they were both extremely shocked at the death of ROBERT KENNEDY and may have let their imaginations get the better of their judgment.

In view of the above, no further inquiry concerning the individual picked up by the WISE's is being made by the Oklahoma City Office.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 10, 19681

ROY DONALD MURRAY, Route 1, Box 3, Earlham, California, was shown a statement of his rights which he read but declined to sign. He then furnished the following information:

He recalled making a statement about six weeks ago to the effect he had pledged two thousand dollars towards a total of 500 to 750 thousand dollars which was to be utilized to pay off a "contract" to kill Senator ROBERT KENNEDY in the event it appeared he could receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States. He stated he had no factual basis for this statement or for saying that La Cosa Nostra was behind this "contract".

He added he was actually sorry he had uttered this. He described Senator KENNEDY as a brilliant young man, and added although he disagreed with Senator KENNEDY's policy in the Delano, California, area growers versus the Mexican farming laborers dispute and Senator KENNEDY's repeated endorsement of CESAR CHAVEZ, the head of the Mexican Farm Workers Association, he certainly had no desire to see Senator KENNEDY harmed.

MURRAY is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	February 18, 1921
Height	5 feet 11 inches
Weight	250 pounds
Hair	Black - gray
Eyes	Blue

56-156-2801

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	
D. A. Pickens, Mory!	

On 6/7/68 at Earlham, California

File # 56-62-76

by SA ROBERT L. HAMILTON/ALH

Date dictated 6/10/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 4/9/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (62-76)(RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel, 3/28/69.

Enclosed for the Los Angeles Division are nine
(9) copies of an FD-302 pertaining to interview of ROY
DONALD MURRAY.

The above 302 was inadvertently filed in the
Sacramento Field Office file.

2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 9)(RM)
1 - Sacramento
RLH/kah
(3)

56-156-2802

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Pro Burbank 1207

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1.
FLC:jrf
LA 56-156
NY 44-1640

During March, 1969, individuals who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activity in the New York City area were contacted. They stated they do not know SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, WALTER CROWE or THOMAS GOON.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-8-86 BY SP6 BJA/140
C.N. 255,315

56-156-2803

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

W. J. Hearn

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4/9/69

SAC, NEW YORK (44-1640) (RUC)

KENSALT
(OO: LOS ANGELES)

10-14-86
Classified by SP6 BJA/ce
Declassify on: OADR

C.N. 255,315

Re Bureau airtel dated 2/27/69 and Los Angeles airtel dated 3/4/69. *SV 2746*

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies and for Los Angeles seven copies of an insert in captioned matter.

The informants contacted were:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
NY 4265-S	March, 1969	JOHN DI MARCHI
NY 1656-S	March, 1969	JOHN DI MARCHI
NY 1621-S	March, 1969	JOHN DI MARCHI
NY 4200-S	March, 1969	JOHN DI MARCHI
NY 5034-S	March, 1969	JOHN DI MARCHI
NY 2517-S	March, 1969	JOHN DI MARCHI
NY 2461-S	March, 1969	JOHN DI MARCHI
NY 2462-S	March, 1969	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
NY 4097-S	March, 1969	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
NY 2650-S	March, 1969	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
NY 5113-S	March, 1969	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
NY 5612-S	March, 1969	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
NY 5666-S	March, 1969	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
NY 2529-S	March, 1969	ROBERT O. JOHNSON
NY 4030-S	March, 1969	JOHN MALLEY
NY 2750-S	March, 1969	JOHN MALLEY

2 Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 Los Angeles (Encls. 7) (RM) (56-156)
1 New York

FLC:jrf
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 2-8-25

56-156-2804
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
13 APR 11 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES
W. J. [signature]

NY 44-1640

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

Date Contacted

Contacting Agent

NY 2101-S
NY 4260-S
NY 5477-S
C NY 694-S*
NY 359-S
NY 1117-S
NY 4816-S
NY 2207-S
NY 939-S
NY 3624-S

3/11/69
3/25/69
3/23/69
3/5/69
March, 1969
March, 1969
March, 1969
March, 1969
March, 1969
March, 1969

JOHN MAHER
CHARLES DAVIS
CHARLES DAVIS
ALEXANDER BURLINSON
C ROGER O'MARA
ROGER O'MARA
ROGER O'MARA
ROGER O'MARA
ROGER O'MARA
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ROGER O'MARA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., April 9, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #44

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 44th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, MARCH 31 -- An Associated Press story published in today's editions of a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) said a "three-cell suite is being prepared for Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a state medical facility in case he is convicted of murdering Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and sentenced to life imprisonment, a state official said Sunday.

"Sirhan's large quarters, now being walled off, will have a kitchen-dining room, a bedroom, a living room and a lavatory with shower, said Philip D. Guthrie of the California Adult Authority.

"The cell, which Guthrie said would protect the occupant from other prisoners, is at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, near Sacramento."

Sirhan is accused of first degree murder in the assassination of Kennedy. If the jury convicts him of that charge, it will choose between death and life imprisonment as the penalty, related AP.

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Continued the wire service story:

"If given a life sentence, Sirhan would be sent to the medical facility for 'indefinite confinement -- many months or even years,' a standard procedure for prisoners with mental problems, Guthrie said.

"We'll need some reading of his frame of mind and we'll also want to assess the reaction of other inmates."

"Guthrie added that the California Adult Authority is asking the Legislature for special legislation so Sirhan could be held at Vacaville if he receives the death penalty instead of being sent, as state law requires, to Death Row at San Quentin Prison.

"He attributed the request to 'questions brought up about Sirhan's mental condition' and Sirhan's 'notoriety.'"

TUESDAY, APRIL 1 -- Sirhan B. Sirhan, who is on trial for the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "flew into a rage" today when a prosecution psychiatrist in effect called him a liar," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Dr. Seymour Pollack testified that he didn't believe the defendant "really couldn't remember writing in his notebook of his intent to kill" the senator, related the newspaper.

Continued the news story:

"Pollack said he regarded Sirhan's claimed amnesia as 'an attempt to avoid the serious consequences that could result if the notebook was attributed as evidence of his premeditation to murder Kennedy.'"

Continued

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"Though Pollack did not use the word 'lie,' Sirhan quickly grasped the import of Pollack's testimony and jumped to his feet, shouting 'Your honor, sir...!'

"Four husky deputies jammed the tiny Palestinian Arab back into his chair as Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker warned: 'You settle down or I'll do what I told you I'd do.'"

(In February, during another outburst, the judge told Sirhan that he would be gagged and tied in the courtroom if the outbursts continued.)

Sirhan didn't settle down today, and told Russell E. Parsons, one of three defense lawyers, "I Told the truth and I don't like him to call me a liar."

The judge called a recess and ordered the jury to retire as four deputies ushered the defendant out of the courtroom. During the 15-minute recess, Parsons calmed the ruffled defendant, and the trial resumed following an apology by Parsons on behalf of his client.

Pollack continued that he believes Sirhan wasn't telling the truth about his alleged amnesia regarding the notebook writing. In earlier testimony the doctor said he didn't believe Sirhan was suffering psychotic delusions when he shot the senator.

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) related the following:

"Defense lawyer Emile Zola Berman claims that the psychiatrist, Dr. Seymour Pollack, reported to Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger that

more --

Sirhan was mentally ill -- suffering from paranoid schizophrenia. Then, according to Berman, Dr. Pollack changed his mind and his report.

"Pollack said he thinks the defendant is 'a developing paranoid personality,' but his diagnosis stopped far short of the testimony of seven defense psychiatrists and psychologists who unanimously diagnosed Sirhan as a paranoid schizophrenic," reported the Times.

Continued the article:

"Pollack said he felt Sirhan's mental illness fell under the classification described as 'psychosis, non-psychotic.' He described this as a condition in which a person may exhibit psychotic tendencies in a clinical sense.

"Although he said Sirhan showed paranoid tendencies, Pollack said he found no evidence of paranoid delusions or of organic brain damage -- which the defense has never claimed -- nor had he found evidence of 'peculiarity' in Sirhan's sexual fantasies or of 'bizarre thinking' in his attitude towards (former) President Johnson, former U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg or Sen. Kennedy.

"In his notebook, Sirhan had written over and over about two girls he had known slightly, and he also wrote of his desire to assassinate (former) President Johnson and Goldberg as well as Kennedy.

"Pollack said Sirhan's feelings toward these people were not delusionary, but based on political disillusionment and a resentment of what he believed was hypocritical in American policy toward the Palestinian Arabs and the Israelis."

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Sirhan regarded Kennedy's activities as a sellout to American Zionists whose votes he needed, and 'with this attitude toward Kennedy in mind, Pollack said, Sirhan didn't believe he should be punished for killing such a person, because the killing was politically motivated and justified, in Sirhan's view," reported the Times.

Continued the newspaper:

"I don't believe Sirhan expected to be caught," Pollack said

"Pollack said Sirhan has shown no remorse for killing Kennedy but that Sirhan has had 'some conflict' about the idea of killing another human being. It is his belief that Kennedy betrayed the Arabs, Pollack indicated, that enabled him to feel no remorse for his act.

"Pollack conceded that Sirhan's claimed amnesia could also be a retrograde amnesia rather than a deliberate lie. Retrograde amnesia, he said, is a form of amnesia that develops after an event, when a person cannot bear to face knowledge of what has happened.

"Pollack said he also believes Sirhan's account of his activities up to the time of the killing, with one exception. 'I believe,' said Pollack, 'that he went to the Ambassador Hotel with the conscious intention of killing Kennedy.

"The psychiatrist also conceded that 'it is probable that Sirhan had a few drinks' the night of June 4, at political victory parties at the hotel. The defense claims Sirhan's shooting of Kennedy was done in a dissociative trance partly induced by drunkenness.

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"Pollack said he thinks the possibility that Sirhan might have been in a dissociative state or self-induced hypnotic trance when he shot Kennedy is 'extremely remote.' He said Sirhan 'killed Kennedy because he hated him for what he stood for' and because Sirhan wanted to call attention to the plight of his people.

"In answer to questions by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, Pollack said he believes Sirhan was not suffering diminished mental capacity at the time of the shooting, but was quite able to harbor malice aforethought, form the intent to kill and reflect on the consequences," concluded the article.

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported that "the defense suffered a major blow in Dr. Pollack's testimony.

"The defense contends that Sirhan's mental capability is so badly impaired that he lacked the ability either to premeditate Kennedy's fatal shooting or to comprehend the gravity of his act.

"If the jury of seven men and five women credit the defense theory, Sirhan probably will be spared the death penalty. If the jurors believe Pollack, the diminutive Jordanian immigrant could face the gas chamber."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2 -- Value of psychological testing and psychiatric terminology "came under attack" today in the Sirhan murder trial "as the defense launched what it promises will be a harrowing cross-examination" of the prosecution's psychiatric witness, reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times.)

On his third day on the witness stand today, the defense
more --

In his third day on the witness stand today, the witness, Dr. Seymour Pollack, said he did not believe, as the defense has contended, that Sirhan was in a dissociative state or hypnotic trance when he shot and killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Agreeing that Sirhan is mentally ill, the doctor "steadfastly avoided terming him a paranoid schizophrenic, as seven previous psychiatrists and psychologists have called the defendant," said the newspaper.

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported that Grant B. Cooper, one of Sirhan's attorneys, challenged an earlier statement by Pollack that the defendant was only slightly mentally ill.

Cooper read "the psychiatrist's Feb. 5 report to Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, in which he described Sirhan as 'psychotic.'

"The report said in part, '...In my opinion the killing of Sen. Kennedy was a political assassination by a psychotically disturbed defendant.'

"Dr. Pollock told the court, however, that he meant Sirhan 'psychotic' not 'clinically psychotic.'

"The psychiatrist said a psychotic was a person suffering from psychosis,' a term used by me in the broad sense meaning that an individual may have within a long continuum a mild or minimum to severe degrees of personality disorganization.'

"'Clinically psychotic,' he said, meant 'clinical evidence -- something you can see or feel or interpret -- of minimum to major

...
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evidences of mental impairment.'

"Jousting with Cooper over semantics, Dr. Pollack indicated a person could suffer minor 'psychotic' symptoms and still be able to plot a murder, but that those minor symptoms would not make him 'clinically' or measurably psychotic.

"Dr. Pollack also admitted, prodded by Cooper's questions, that it is 'possible' that Sirhan would have demonstrated greater psychosis if he had had more time to examine him."

Pollack said that he had spent about 25 hours with the defendant between last June and Feb. 1, "and admitted that he later wrote that longer sessions would 'probably' uncover more serious signs of psychosis," related another Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Continued the newspaper:

"'This defendant is on trial for his life,' Cooper interrupted 'If you felt it was probable that you would find signs of psychosis, don't you think you should have asked for more time with him?'

"Pollack, obviously angry, replied that the chief defense psychiatrist, Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, had become 'angry and resentful' at Pollack's reluctance to divulge his conclusions" at a Feb. 2 gathering of psychiatrists and psychologist and that he had therefore not sought further meetings with the defendant.

Reported another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner):

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"Cooper sought further to discredit Dr. Pollack's diagnosis of Sirhan by questioning the interviews with witnesses of the shooting on which much of it was based.

"Dr. Pollack admitted that the lay witnesses, themselves involved in an emotional situation, 'could easily miss the diagnosis of psychosis...unless they had had special training.'

"He also conceded that equally qualified psychiatrists could look at the same symptoms in a patient and draw different inferences from them, but insisted, 'our inferences are generally more than less likely alike.'

"Dr. Pollack said he 'gave less weight' to psychological test results than to personal interviews with Sirhan and others because the 'total picture' did not bear out what the tests indicated.

"He said he felt Sirhan's Arab background may have influenced his responses to the tests, causing exaggerated results of psychotic signs."

Meanwhile, a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) today offered additional information on facilities being planned for possible use by Sirhan, "if and when" he reaches the California Medical Facility for prisoners at Vacaville.

Reported John Kendall, staff writer:

"He (Sirhan) will be under the direct supervision of a guard 24 hours a day and his meals will be prepared individually, probably by

more --

a guard.

"Prison officials are afraid the little 25-year old Palestinian Arab might be killed if he were to mingle with other prisoners.

"We have unconfirmed grapevine reports that there are inmates that would want to kill him," said Phil Guthrie, information officer for the State Department of Corrections in Sacramento.

"Probably we have never had a more notorious case, if we get him. We have an obligation to keep people in, but we have an equal obligation to protect them."

Guthrie, related the newspaper, "disputed that Sirhan was to receive a red carpet treatment.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 3 -- In his fourth day on the witness stand, Dr. Seymour Pollack, prosecution psychiatrist, said today "that when he wrote his first diagnosis of Sirhan B. Sirhan, he thought Sirhan would never be tried for the killing of Robert F. Kennedy," according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

The newspaper related that Pollack wrote a "confidential" report on Feb. 5 to Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger in which he described the defendant as a "psychotic...suffering from a borderline schizophrenia with paranoid and hysterical features."

The report was written after a Feb. 2 meeting between Pollack and psychiatric and psychological consultants to the defense who agreed that Sirhan was mentally ill.

Said the newspaper:

"On the basis of that meeting, the defense and prosecution agreed to a plea of guilty to first-degree murder with life imprisonment. But after Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker rejected the agreement and ordered the trial to proceed before a jury, defense attorney Grant N. Cooper charged Thursday, Pollack wrote another report, in which Sirhan's mental illness was described less boldly.

"In a 30-page report dated March 21, after the trial was already 2½ months along, Pollack termed Sirhan 'a developing paranoid personality.'"

Today, Cooper asked the doctor if he hadn't believed on Feb. 5 that Sirhan would never come to trial, and Pollack replied: "I was led to believe that, yes."

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Cooper also asked Pollack if he hadn't also believed that the Feb. 5 report would never have reached the defense, and Pollack denied this. He said he knew it would have been entered in testimony if the case had come to trial.

The defense attorney then asked why Pollack's March 21 report did not term Sirhan a psychotic, and Pollack replied that he had intended only to discuss Sirhan's motive in killing Kennedy, not his mental state when he did it.

Pollack insisted today, "I have said all along (in direct testimony) that I considered the defendant a borderline schizophrenic."

Continued the newspaper story:

"Cooper challenged Pollack, insisting he had never used that term on direct examination by the prosecution, and Pollack agreed he may not have.

"Pollack insisted that he stood by the diagnoses in both his first and second reports and insisted they were not conflicting.

"He denied implications that he had sought to minimize his earlier findings, in which agreement with defense arguments on Sirhan's mental condition seemed more apparent.

--"There were several heated exchanges as Cooper and Pollack parried for points in what essentially was a semantic argument. Pollack explained time and again that psychiatric 'labels' in court cases are often misleading.

more --

"Cooper returned to a previous statement of Pollack's that if he had had more than 25 hours with Sirhan he might have unearthed more definite signs of psychosis, but that on the basis of that limited time, he had not found strong symptoms."

"Citing Sirhan's alleged delusions of persecution and his fantasies of destruction and death, mostly to Jews, Cooper asked if Pollack might not have seen these delusions if he had spent more time on the case."

"Pollack, obviously flustered, admitted 'If this is a criticism, I accept the criticism.'"

"Noting that several psychological tests had unearthed such delusionary thinking, Cooper asked if perhaps the tests hadn't got farther beneath Sirhan's surface than Pollack had."

"Pollack, his voice rising to a shout, said they might have, but only 'as they applied to psychological material, not as they applied to reality.'"

"He explained that tests showed what Sirhan's inner reality was like, but that he judged Sirhan's mental state on the basis of his outward behavior."

The newspaper noted that Pollack said Sirhan believed it was good and right for him to kill Kennedy because of Kennedy's support for Israel. Cooper asked if this wasn't delusional thinking, and the psychiatrist said it wasn't..

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Added the newspaper:

"One key point in much of Pollack's testimony was his contention that Sirhan had shown no outward symptoms of psychosis. Sirhan's notebook writings of his intent to kill Kennedy, his mystical experiments with Rosicrucianism and his violently anti-Zionist political views, Pollack said, were not by themselves, considered separately, symptomatic of psychosis.

"Cooper made it obvious that he felt these matters should not be dismissed one by one as unsymptomatic, but considered together, in light of psychological tests to which Pollack said he also gave less weight than eyewitnesses' descriptions of Sirhan's outward behavior.

"With obvious anger, Cooper asked Pollack, 'Could the killing of Sen. Kennedy be considered a symptom of paranoid schizophrenia?'

"After a long pause, Pollack said, 'Yes, it could.' He began to amplify his answer but Cooper cut him short.

"Testimony ended Thursday on a dramatic high point as Cooper declaimed from Pollack's Feb. 5 report: 'I believe that Sirhan's mental illness was related to his act of assassination in that his paranoid convictions went beyond those of a normal personality in the average citizen.

"This mental illness should be considered a substantial mitigating factor on the issue of penalty.'

"Cooper skipped one portion for brief questioning of Pollack, then went back, minutes before adjournment, to read the omitted portion:

more ---

"Should a conviction of murder of the first-degree be obtained, I hope that Sirhan is able to avoid the death panalty and is sent for treatment to the California Medical Facility at Vacaville."

"Pollack acknowledged that, 'as you know, I am strongly opposed to capital punishment for moral and ethical reasons.'"

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported that "a new picture of Sirhan in the days immediately following Kennedy's fatal shooting also emerged."

The newspaper was referring to a report of Dr. Marcus Crahan, County Jail physician, who examined the defendant on June 6 and 7.

Crahan wrote the following, which was read into the record, according to the newspaper:

"(i)y interviews revealed an unconcerned young male...entirely pleased with himself...showing no remorse, no regret."

Crahan said he found Sirhan, whom defense psychiatrists insist was suffering from acute mental illness at the time, "alert, wary, impassive, unconcerned and well directed."

At the time, according to Crahan, Sirhan believed Kennedy still lived...that the shots had not been fatal.

Then an attorney visited the young Arab and told him of Kennedy's death. After this, according to Crahan:

"Sirhan appeared exhausted and complained he had had no sleep... His attorney had no doubt told him his victim had expired. This may have accounted for his exhaustion."

The same newspaper indicated Sirhan told Pollack he believed he should receive a sentence of "a couple of years" for Kennedy's murder.

"He felt that was all the act deserved, if anything," the psychiatrist said.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4 -- Dr. Seymour Pollack, psychiatrist for the prosecution in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case today said the defendant told him several times that "he was through with the whole damned thing. He was through with psychiatrists bugging him and he wanted out. He wanted to plead guilty."

Pollack related that these incidents, like similar outbursts after the murder trial began, were "temper tantrums in a paranoid individual."

The doctor told the jury he did not believe Sirhan was faking the tantrums.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) on today's session:

"In final cross-examination, defense attorney Grant B. Cooper asked Pollack if he felt Sirhan had shown inappropriate responses for a man in his circumstances -- overreacting, smiling at serious moments and paying little attention as the possibility of a death penalty was discussed.

"Pollack said he had not seen 'the degree of inappropriate response we see in a psychotic person,' but said Sirhan's responses were more 'impulsive and volatile' than those of a normal person on trial for his life. 'I suspect he wishes he could control himself better,' Pollack said."

Pollack said he had seen a lot of the defendant and confided, "I have actually gotten somewhat to like Sirhan. He may still think I'm an s.o.b."

In further questioning, Cooper asked if Pollack still believed that although Sirhan is mentally ill, his illness was not so severe as to diminish his mental capacity to maturely and meaningfully premeditate Kennedy's death.

Reported the Times:

"Pollack replied that he did believe it 'with reasonable medical certainty.'

"Cooper asked if he believed if 'beyond reasonable doubt' -- a condition on which a first degree murder conviction must be based.

"Pollack said he regarded 'beyond reasonable doubt' as a moral judgment which he, as a doctor, did not feel qualified to make.

'Reasonable medical certainty,' he said, is a medical judgment which does not equate with the moral concept.

"Under redirect examination by Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, Pollack read at length from the transcript of a Feb. 2 meeting between psychiatrists and psychologists for both the defense and prosecution.

"It was after this meeting, at which there was general agreement that Sirhan was mentally ill and to some degree, that the defense and prosecution agreed to change Sirhan's plea to guilty, with an understanding that he would be sentenced to life in prison.

"However, the agreement fell through and the plea remained not guilty.

"The transcript of the meeting revealed a sharp dispute between Pollack and defense psychiatrist Bernard L. Diamond, who expressed

More ---

irritation at Pollack for not revealing his conclusions about Sirhan's mental state."

Yesterday, Pollack contended that Diamond had given him to understand he could have no further interviews with the defendant after his last interview on Feb. 1.

However, the newspaper pointed out:

"...the transcript showed it was Pollack who first suggested that it would be of little further value for him to see Sirhan again. On Thursday, Pollack had testified that if he had had more than 25 hours with Sirhan, he might have seen clearer evidence of Sirhan's alleged psychotic symptoms.

"Diamond, on Feb. 2, told Pollack, 'I do not feel, Seymour, that you have played fair.' Diamond said Pollack had 'evaded' and 'quibbled' while defense psychiatrists and psychologists had made full disclosures, and said Pollack had 'misused the conference' by holding back his opinions.

"Pollack insisted, at that meeting and in his testimony this week, that at that time he had not come to any conclusions.

"But he confirmed that two days after the meeting, on Feb. 4, he dictated an 18-page diagnosis in a confidential memo to the district attorney's office.

"At that time, Pollack confirmed Thursday, he had not thought the case would come to trial. But after Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker ordered the trial to proceed before a jury, Pollack wrote another report on March 21."

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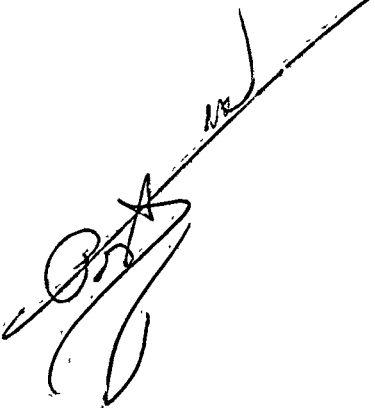
AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 4/9/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of an eighteen page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 4/9/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.



2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles
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56-156-2806

NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., April 9, 1969

ADDITION TO WEEKLY SUMMARY #44

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2 -- The cost of the Sirhan trial to date is well in excess of \$850,000, according to a report in a Los Angeles legal newspaper (Daily Journal) quoting Supervisor Kenneth Hahn.

He said, "this undoubtedly is the most expensive trial in Los Angeles County history and certainly will cost \$1 million before it is ended. Any appeals will add to the expense."

Hahn broke down the cost as follows: county, through Feb. 28, \$449,767; estimated county costs for March, \$50,000; additional Sheriff's Department costs not audited, \$100,00; estimated Pasadena Police Department costs, \$50,000; and Los Angeles Police Department, \$208,829.

Continued the official:

"Although it is unfortunate the people of Los Angeles County have to pay for the expenses of the case, the trial is worth every penny."

"If it reveals the truth of what happened that night last June, if it guarantees Sirhan Sirhan justice, then who can say the cost is not justified."

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57-156-2807

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A.O. Richards	

NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., April 16, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #45

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 45th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, APRIL 7 -- Dr. Leonard B. Olinger, instructor in abnormal psychology at USC, said today in court that he disagrees with two previous clinical psychologists' diagnosis of Sirhan B. Sirhan as a paranoid psychotic with schizophrenic reaction.

According to one Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), Olinger "believes Sirhan is not seriously mentally ill. So concerned did he become by claims of defense alienists that the young Arab does suffer serious mental impairment, he volunteered his services to Dep. Dist. Atty. John Howard."

Continued the newspaper:

"As Dr. Olinger sees Sirhan:

"He is...relatively intact...hardly impaired, gifted in certain imaginative ways, capable of seeing the overview, proceeding in a highly organized method, giving a harmonious kind of performance.

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A.O. Richards	

"...There is an indication that there is some measure of control over emotions, good ability to make judgments, even if these do not correspond to the judgments of other people, remarkably little distortion of the material or of the individual's perception of the outside world...Despite his fundamental differences in political views, he holds to them on the basis of ideas, notions and value systems that are important to him...There are some indices of character disorder. Most indices are of neurosis...especially hysteria and obsessive compulsion. There are few indices of schizophrenia (divided personality)."

"Asked to pin a specific label on Sirhan, Dr. Olinger summed up, 'He would be a borderline schizophrenia with principally neurotic features...suffering from pseudo-neurotic schizophrenia."

"Howard then asked the psychologist if on June 5, 1968, when Sirhan admittedly shot Kennedy at the Ambassador Hotel, he had the capability to 'meaningfully and maturely premeditate and carry out the killing."

"Dr. Olinger replied:

"The (psychological) tests strongly suggest that he could."

In a report in another Los Angeles newspaper (Times), Olinger told the jury he believed that the two previous clinical psychologists, Drs. Martin H. Schorr and O. Roderick Richardson, approached Sirhan with preconceived notions of what they should find, knowing they were testing the man who killed Kennedy. He also indicated the pair "subsequently

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interpreted test data in light of their expectations," said the newspaper.

Continued the article:

"In disputing Schorr's diagnosis, Olinger said Sirhan was not showing paranoid tendencies but common sense when he gave affirmative answers to these true-false statements:

"I know who is responsible for my trouble."

"I am sure I am being talked about."

"I have been in trouble with the law."

"I have enemies who wish to harm me."

"I tend to be on guard around people who are friendlier than I expect them to be."

"I feel uneasy indoors."

"As Sirhan had been jailed since June 5, Olinger said, his positive answers to all these indicated that he 'had good contact with reality' and that his suspicions weren't paranoid but all too true."

(The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner noted that Olinger "added that it was his belief that neither Dr. Schorr nor Dr. Richardson had given sufficient weight to the fact that Sirhan has been jailed for several months and faces a capital murder charge in evaluating his tests.

("Sirhan has not seen the sun, nor the outdoors since early last June when he was transferred from the County Central Jail to an isolation cell in the Hall of Justice.")

Continued the Times report:

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"...the effect of Olinger's testimony on the jury, while difficult to determine exactly, was hardly galvanizing. For more than a month they have listened to such psychiatric verbal shorthand as 'C-prime response,' 'small animal movement,' 'inanimate movement,' 'large human movement,' 'pure form response,' 'large M and small fm,' 'large F and little c' and 'TH column.'

"It is debatable how efficiently the jurors have been able to translate such arbitrary terms in their meaningful emotional equivalents. But the mere effort has exacted a toll that was apparent Monday as they listened to still more of the same with faces that ranged a gamut of expression from boredom to stupefaction.

"Olinger enunciated what he termed the 10 basic precautions to be observed in administering psychological tests -- two of which, he made clear, he felt Schorr and Richardson had violated.

"These were 'the law of parsimony, or Occam's Razor' -- giving the simplest, most factual interpretation of data -- and the 'Procrustean Fallacy.' This last derives from Greek mythology, in which the robber Procrustes thrust his victims into a bed and then stretched the short ones to fit the bed or lopped off the tall ones at the head or knees.

"Ripples of amusement alternated with mutters of confusion in the courtroom as testimony translated into talk of how this or that interpretation was 'fitted for a Procrustean bed.'

"Sirhan, meanwhile, seemed frankly disinterested for most of the day."

In cross-examination by Grant B. Cooper, defense attorney, Olinger said he contacted the District Attorney's Office and offered consultation.

Later, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton "told reporters that Olinger had not wanted to testify, but later agreed after he had examined the defense consultants' test results," reported the Times.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 8 -- Both the prosecution and defense rested today in the trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, as the final prosecution witness, Leonard B. Olinger, psychologist, completed testifying.

As Olinger, the 90th witness, spoke, Sirhan, according to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) "betrayed not a flicker of interest as defense counsel Grant B. Cooper finished cross-examination."

The newspaper added that Olinger was the last of 10 psychologists and psychiatrists to testify and his "opinion differed sharply not only with the eight expert witnesses for the defense but also with the prosecution's star witness, psychiatrist Seymour Pollack.

Related the newspaper:

"Defense testimony painted Sirhan as a paranoid psychotic with schizophrenic reaction, unaware of and unable to control his actions when he shot Kennedy last June 5.

"Pollack termed Sirhan a paranoid personality with a borderline schizophrenia but held that his mental illness did not reduce his capacity to maturely and meaningfully premeditate and carry out murder.

"Olinger, while agreeing with Pollack that Sirhan was not a victim of diminished capacity in his planning of Kennedy's death, diagnosed Sirhan as a 'pseudo-neurotic schizophrenic' -- which he said is not a recognized clinical label for real psychosis but a mere descriptive term for a condition much less serious than even Pollack had found.

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"Olinger flushed frequently under a blistering cross-examination by Cooper, who sought to draw an admission that Olinger solicited his way into the case only last month.

"Olinger said he telephoned the prosecution shortly after psychologist Martin M. Schorr began testimony. Olinger said he disagreed with inferences in Schorr's testimony he had read in the newspapers.

"Citing Olinger's own testimony Monday about the care psychologists must take in interpreting clinical tests, Cooper asked if Olinger hadn't violated his own precautions in forming attitudes about the Sirhan case on the basis of newspaper accounts. Olinger said he hadn't.

"Citing Olinger's testimony that Schorr and other psychologists, knowing whose tests they were evaluating, might have interpreted the tests in a way that matched their preconceived notions about Sirhan, Cooper then asked Olinger if he hadn't also known in advance whose tests he was interpreting and whether he hadn't been slightly influenced by that knowledge.

"'Some,' said Olinger.

"Cooper also launched an oblique attack on Olinger's professional qualifications as compared to those of defense witnesses, two of whom, Cooper noted, were professors of psychiatry at USC and UC Berkeley. Olinger is a part-time instructor in abnormal psychology in USC's extension division.

"Cooper asked repeatedly why Olinger had phoned the prosecution rather than the defense, and Olinger replied, "I believed I could be of help."

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"Not to the defense,' Cooper interjected.

"Not particularly to the defense,' Olinger said.

"To the prosecution?' Cooper asked.

"Not particularly to the prosecution,' said Olinger.

"Then whom did you believe you could help?' Cooper asked.

"I thought I could help justice,' Olinger replied.

"In giving information to the prosecution?' asked Cooper.

"In this case, yes,' Olinger said."

The newspaper noted that "Olinger's appearance was the capstone of more than a month's obscure, technical psychiatric jargon, in which both the defense and the prosecution waged a hot war of psychiatric attrition.

"The defense sought to command the jury's respect for their case by stunning them with expert witnesses of both solid and/or glittering reputation and with no fewer than six clinical psychologists who corroborated and confirmed yet again the findings of the others.

The prosecution chose, with its two experts, to try to deflate the defense theories with sober, logical outlines of verifiable fact. In cross-examination of defense experts they inched painstakingly, sometimes maddeningly, over and over the same tiny technical points.

"The stated aim was to find and enlarge weak spots in the ornate psychiatric facade erected by the defense.

"But the more likely aim appeared to be to thoroughly sicken the jury on all psychiatric testimony, pushing jurors from confusion

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through boredom and to such exasperation that they might wave aside all expert testimony and weigh the case solely on these facts:

"That Sirhan hated Zionism and its allies, wrote of his intention to kill Kennedy, did so and isn't sorry.

"As the prosecution prepared its final arguments, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton confirmed what has been common knowledge since early February -- that the prosecution will not press for the death penalty for Sirhan. Nor will they ask the jury not to impose it."

Today's session in court took place only in the morning, due to an in-chambers meeting on Judge Herbert V. Walker's instructions to the jury.

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner):

"Dist Atty. John B. Howard said that part of the delay was caused by procedural matters and part by a disagreement over proposed instructions to the jury.

"While neither side would comment on the disagreement, there were authoritative reports that the two sides were split as to the fine details of the law of 'diminished capacity' in California. The defense of diminished capacity is the core of Sirhan's case.

"The law provides, in effect, that if the jury believes Sirhan lacks the mental capacity to 'meaningfully and maturely' premeditate and carry out Sen. Kennedy's killing, he cannot be sentenced to death -- even though he admits the slaying. A battery of defense and pro-

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secution psychologists and psychiatrists have said he lacks this capacity. Dr. Olinger and psychiatrist Dr. Seymour Pollack have testified that in their opinion, he does have this capacity.

"Guided by the law as it is given them by Judge Walker, the jury will make the final decision.

"Judge Walker has been at work on his instructions to the jury for the past several weeks. However, each side has the right to offer additional suggestions to the jurist at the close of the case.

"Lawyers' summations and Judge Walker's instructions are expected to take the remainder of this week. It is now expected the jury will get the case Monday.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9 — Sirhan B. Sirhan is being depicted on posters distributed by the Palestine Liberation Organization "as a heroic Arab commando," according to William Tuohy, Beirut correspondent for a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), it was reported today.

"Circulation of the posters," wrote Tuohy, "adopting Sirhan as a member of the Palestinian cause, is the most significant development in the Arab reaction to the Sirhan trial, sources here (Beirut) say.

"The trial has been widely reported in the Arab press and followed closely.

"However, because of a decision by Arab governments to adopt a hands-off policy on the Sirhan case, very little editorial comment has been made about the trial.

"One of the few occasions when Arab editorialists complained came when psychiatric testimony at the trial suggested Sirhan had killed

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Kennedy while mentally deranged.

"'Sirhan is not a madman,' argued one editor.

"'There has been an awful lot of testimony at the trial in Los Angeles about Sirhan's sanity,' says one veteran Arab affairs specialist here (Beirut), 'but if you go into one of those Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, you will find a lot of people with the same mental makeup as Sirhan.'

"The commandos hope, in their widely distributed posters, to capitalize on the extremist view that Sirhan was acting rationally on behalf of the Palestinian guerillas -- to wipe out a hated enemy."

In court today, the prosecution in the Sirhan B. Sirhan case conceded that the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is sick, "but not so sick that he could not plan, coolly, carefully and for a long time to murder" the senator, a Los Angeles newspaper (Times) reported.

"Opening the summation of the prosecution's case against the 25-year old defendant, Dep. Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts told the jury of five women and seven men:

"'The state will urge you to return a verdict of murder in the first degree.'

"In an impressive four-hour summation delivered entirely without notes, Fitts waved aside psychiatric theory and marshaled an imposing chronology leading up to the June 5 shooting of Kennedy on the eve of his victory in California's Democratic presidential primary.

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"As he piled up the facts one by one, Fitts said they showed a consistent, developing premeditation to murder Kennedy."

At one point, reported the newspaper, Sirhan erupted with "He's lying, he's lying, he's lying," as Fitts said the defendant deliberately left his wallet in his car "to avoid identification" after the Ambassador Hotel shooting.

Defense counsel and security officers plopped Sirhan back into his chair, quieted him and then ushered him out. After cooling off in an adjacent room for 20 minutes, Sirhan came back to the court room and listened quietly but intently as Fitts continued the summation, the same newspaper related.

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) published highlights of Fitts' summation as follows:

"This trial commenced on Jan. 7. We have now passed the three-month anniversary. We have heard the testimony of some 90 witnesses. But I suggest to you that for the last three we have departed in some measure from the basic premise of this trial -- murder.

"Murder, and I'll read it, is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought..

"Malice may be either expressed or implied. It is expressed when the killing is done outright.. It is implied when the killing results from an action involved with wanton disregard for human life.

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"I suggest what we are dealing with in this case is expressed malice."

Fitts then related what took place on June 5 at the Ambassador Hotel.

Continued the summation by Fitts as related in the newspaper:

"Malice -- let's go back to that word. It is expressed when there is manifest intent unlawfully to kill a human being. We have an individual recognizing his target, rapidly approaching the target and firing eight shots.

"What could be clearer than that?

"What you will be concerned with is whether this individual could know that this was a wrong thing. Malice in this way implies the doing of something not socially acceptable, the doing of something wrong.

"You will be concerned with whether or not this defendant at that time was able to appreciate that firing bullets into the head of another individual is a thing not generally approved of in our community.

"Did he know if that was a good thing to do, or a bad thing to do? It is no more complicated than that.

"The state has asked and will continue to ask that you return a verdict of murder in the first degree.

"The theory of murder is that Sirhan Sirhan premeditated and deliberated upon his intent to act. That involves intent to kill. The intent to kill is something that the defense will, let us say, concede.

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"It is the issue of premeditation and deliberation that the defense is primarily concerned. Premeditation and deliberation, as distinguished between first-and second-degree murder, mean some kind of decision-making process about the act. It is the weighing of arguments pro and con, rather than acting on rash impulse.

"The law envisions the possibility that an individual may harbor malice aforethought, they (the law) know the thing he is doing is wrong but he acts so quickly without making the decision as to how he is going to act, so that there is no premeditation.

"The law does not prescribe to you to what extent an individual might weigh and premeditate before a calculated goal to kill is formed.

"The law says this will depend on the situation. and the individual -- that a cold, calculated decision to kill may be arrived at within minutes or seconds, depending on the circumstances and the individual.

"In this case, the people suggest to you that the cold and calculated decision to take the life of Robert F. Kennedy had been arrived at long in advance of Sirhan's arrival at the Ambassador Hotel.

"The facts in the opinion of the prosecution lead logically to the conclusion that this defendant did not act in a rash or impulsive manner at the time he fired the bullet into the brain of Robert F. Kennedy at the Ambassador Hotel.

"With respect to his state of mind, we are asked to accept when the defendant tells us he first intended to go to the Ambassador Hotel

more --

because of the Rafferty party. Some time in the past, he and Kathleen Rafferty had been in school together. There is no suggestion that Kathleen Rafferty would have been glad to see Sirhan and one would suppose that some years had passed since they had been at school together.

"Mr. Sirhan is 25 years old. He isn't the only young protester. I view with alarm the protests of the last few years. They alarm me and I wonder what will happen a few years from now when these protesters take our places?

"Sirhan's view is shared by many. He is not the only one who is disillusioned. His illusions are shared by many. They are not disillusion -- illusions, perhaps.

"But he has an absolute right to have opinions not shared by the majority. It is all right to entertain ideas that this is not the best of all possible worlds.

"In any event, this is Mr. Sirhan. He felt rejected at the Rafferty party.

"He is something of a loner. He doesn't want to stay where he is not wanted.

"In the light of that, and if Sirhan hated Kennedy as has been made clear, and if he felt he wasn't wanted, why did he stay there?

"But stay he did.

"From the point of view of the assassination, it doesn't make any difference whether the senator was going to the Colonial Room first or the Ambassador Room first.

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In one way or the other, he was going both places.

"I suggest it was no fortuitous circumstance that Sirhan waited in a place where at one time or another the senator would pass and become a target.

"All the logic points to this -- his hatred, the notebooks, his visiting the ranges, his rapid fire, his inquiry at the pantry, the loaded gun in his belt, the mini-mag ammunition, the conduct of the defendant, his statements after his arrest, the cute way he avoided identifying himself.

"Now with respect to the defendant's state of mind. His testimony is replete with what I consider to be lies, some of it demonstrable, some not.

"Anything in this case which would appear to indicate that this was premeditated or deliberated murder is denied by the defendant, regardless of who said it -- even by those who are trying to help him, who advanced his best interests in this case.

"We believe that the defendant is not divorced from the reality of his position as a defendant in a murder case.

"It has been suggested that this defendant exists in a delusional state.

"The defendant has always had the hope to get away with this. He knows some people don't like what he has done. This hope is alternated with despair.

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"It is conceded by both sides that Mr. Sirhan is not a well man. The question is how sick is he? The question is what does 'mature' mean? The question is what does 'meaningful' mean?

"'Mature' -- old enough to procreate, ripe for picking. Does it mean you must have the global view of the world of a great sage or philosopher? What exactly is 'mature'?

"What is 'meaningful'? How much is the individual required to read into his contemplated act before it becomes meaningful?

"No individual after mature and meaningful reflection would commit murder.

"Yet murder is commonplace in our society. What are we to do with individuals who commit this?

"We deal in a society that is still grappling with the solutions to the problem of crime, still grappling as best it might with what can be described as criminal responsibility.

"We admit Sirhan is less than the full man. How much less I don't know. He is the man you have seen in court, the man who testified on the witness stand eagerly...with flair, with intelligence somewhat unusual in criminal courts if you accept my word for it.

"The question is, that given the degree of mental illness or diminished capacity if you will that Sirhan has, he yet had the ability to harbor malice and maturely and meaningfully, whatever it means to you, premeditate and deliberate on what it means to take the life of a fellow human being. That is your job."

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THURSDAY, APRIL 10 -- The three defense attorneys for Sirhan. B. Sirhan, Grant B. Cooper, Russell E. Parsons and Emile Zola Berman, today offered their summations in the case calling for mercy tempered with justice for the young Arab.

According to a report in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), Cooper told the jury:

"We are not here to free a guilty man. He is guilty of having killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. We are not asking for an acquittal.

"On the facts of this case -- whether Mr. Sirhan likes it or not -- Mr. Sirhan deserves to spend the rest of his life in a penitentiary."

Continued the newspaper:

"Cooper, in a detailed explanation of the various aspects of the law that Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker will give the jury to judge the facts by, said that on the basis of both evidence and law, the defense 'will ask you to return a verdict of murder in the second-degree.'

"Such a verdict, Cooper stressed, would still enable the jury to sentence Sirhan to life in prison. 'Because of the conduct that brought him to the bar of justice in this case,' Cooper said, "I wouldn't want Sirhan Sirhan turned loose on society.'"

Another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) published excerpts of remarks by the trio of lawyers and quoted Cooper, in part, as follows:

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"I propose to discuss with you the law and to attempt to help you if I can with what the law is in this case and then to do my dead-level best to apply the law to this case. Not with the idea of turning Sirhan Sirhan loose...but to put it in proper...and intelligent perspective.

"Let me explain how your instructions will come...Both sides prepare their conception of what they think the law is. We submit them to his honor...his honor has the last word. He tells us what law he is going to give you so that when we argue the law to you we will state it truthfully.

"First, I think you should know what the presumption of innocence is. If after considering all the evidence you entertain reasonable doubt as to whether it should be first-degree or second-degree murder, I believe his honor will tell you that it is up to you under the law to give the defendant the benefit of reasonable doubt.

"If there is doubt in your mind as to whether it should be murder in the second degree or manslaughter, it would be your duty under the law to return a verdict of manslaughter, providing that you entertain reasonable doubt.

"A reasonable doubt is not mere possible doubt...It is...you the jury say that you cannot feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty, a moral certainty is all that is required.

"You have been bombarded with the testimony of experts. An expert witness is a person who has special skill, knowledge or training...You

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should consider their background of experience and education and the credibility of the education. You are not bound to accept the testimony of any expert.

"On the real, only issue you have before you as to whether or not the defendant had diminished capacity, the only way that can be established is by circumstantial evidence. That is the guts of the whole case, the whole sole issue in this case."

"You are not permitted to find the defendant guilty...unless the proved circumstances are not only consistent with that the defendant is guilty of the crime...but cannot be reconciled with any other rational conclusion. If the evidence is susceptible to a reasonable interpretation, one of which points to the defendant's guilt and the other which points to his innocence, it is your duty to reject that which points to guilty and accept that which shows his innocence."

"Let's take motive. Can there be any question in anyone's mind but that his motive was political?"

"When we talk about crime, we talk about the elements of crime. Murder has the following elements: There must be the intent to kill. In first-degree murder, it must be willful, deliberate and premeditated and it must be the killing of a human being. Motive is not an element."

"Was it a mature motive; was it a meaningful motive?"

"Let's take excerpts from things you have heard over and over again. To do away with the government and declare anarchy. Is that mature thinking? Is that meaningful thinking?"

more --

"In his pronouncement, he wrote: 'I advocate the overthrow of the current President of the United States of America. I have no definite plans yet, but will soon compose some.' Is that mature thinking? Is that meaningful thinking?

"All murder which is wilful, premeditated and deliberate with malice aforethought is murder in the first degree.

"You may assume...and from my point of view it would be illogical to suggest that this wasn't a wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder.

"But what I want to point out you have wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing in manslaughter...That is the law.

"Deliberate means formed or arrived at...weighed or considered for and against the proper course of action.

"The word 'premeditation' means thought over before-hand.

"The law doesn't undertake to measure premeditation of deliberation...the true test is not the time elapsed but the extent of the mature and meaningful reflection. The cold, calculated decision may be arrived at in a short time.

"Remember...the elements: To form specific intent to kill; premeditate and deliberate; reflect upon the gravity of the contemplated act.

"If you find that the defendant's mental capacity was diminished to the extent that you have a reasonable doubt whether he did meaningfully, wilfully premeditate and deliberate...you cannot find him guilty of murder

more --.

in the first degree. The instruction goes on with respect to harboring malice.

"The next thing is malice aforethought. If there is malice aforethought, it is not manslaughter. It has got to be a decision between the two degrees of murder.

"One other instruction that we discussed at length when we examined you...that is the individual opinion of each juror. The people and the defendant are entitled to the individual opinion of each juror. Each one of you is supreme in determining the facts. Your powers are equal even above his honor, in a jury trial. You are the judge of the facts.

"The reason we have 12 jurors is so that we have 12 individual opinions. You must agree before the verdict can be reached.

"You have told us, you will recall...that you would not compromise just for the purpose of arriving at a verdict...just so you can get home earlier."

The same newspaper also published excerpts of comments made by Parsons, including remarks on the defendant's life and his family.

Some excerpts follow:

"If I may go back to Mrs. Sirhan and her son, she did the best she could with this boy.

"He was hurt out here at the race track. He loved horses. The frustrations mounted up until this fellow didn't know what he was doing.

more --

"Here we are with a perfect example of a man who is sick. In this field they hardly refer to persons as being 'insane' anymore. If you ever had a perfect case, you had it here. Here's a man who wants to stand up and fire the lawyers who are trying to help him.

"You have seen him. One moment he appears to be smart as a whip. The next he can't tell right from wrong.

"I would like this verdict to spell out in every hamlet, in every Arab desert and all over Europe, that a man can get justice in America. That is neither life imprisonment nor the death penalty, because this case doesn't warrant it. Not for this poor, sick wretch, no matter what he did.

"Let us make sure that throughout the world, that in every hamlet, the people know that in America you can get justice, whether it is in Mississippi or in Los Angeles.

"It is going to take a little courage to return a proper verdict in this case, a little courage to see that justice is done. But it can and must be done.

"It will go down in history."

The same newspaper also contained these excerpts from the summation by Berman:

"I want to talk to you specifically about a thing called trauma, Trauma is a blow or an insult -- trauma to one's personality, a blow to what makes a person become what he is.

more --

"I'm going to talk to you about the traumatic events upon Sirhan's personality. From a young boy to the 24-year old man -- what it was, step by step, that put him in the posture which created the tragedy that blighted our nation."

He then cited Sirhan's relations with his father and mother, the death of his sister, his flunking out of college, his accident at a horse ranch.

Concerning events at the Ambassador Hotel, Berman said, according to the newspaper:

"There were bars...and mirrors in the Venetian Room. That is pretty much of the nitty-gritty in this. There were mirrors everywhere he turned. Mirrors in his home, mirrors in the hotel.

"It was by mirrors that he induced self-hypnosis or -- what is that term the doctors use -- a dissociative state.

"We have no way of knowing over how long all of his drinking took place, but we do know that Sirhan began to feel his drinking and decided it was time for him to go home.

"He went to the car three blocks away and suddenly found he was too drunk to drive.

"He saw his gun in the back seat and picked it up. He returned to the Ambassador to get some coffee.

"All through the theme of the prosecution case is premeditation and planning. We have checked this every way we can.

more --

"One thing is that Sirhan was alone. There was no conspiracy here, no helpers here, nobody backing him up, no reward for money. This was his act alone.

"You must remember that when Sen. Kennedy was making his speech to his followers in the Embassy Room...he was to go to a large overflow crowd in the Ambassador ballroom on the floor below, and the route to be taken would never have taken the senator and his entourage through the pantry.

"At the last moment, somebody changed his mind. There could not be any possible knowledgeable waiting for the senator, where Sirhan could take a position where he would have a pot-shot at him.

"I take this up because it has to do with the inference that Sirhan was lying in wait...waiting for a crack at Kennedy. This does not and cannot fit the facts in this case.

"This freakishness changes the whole history of our country and possibly of the world."

* * *
more --

FRIDAY, APRIL 11 -- If the prosecution in the Sirhan case "get what they want" -- a verdict of first degree -- "the only remaining question will be one of penalty -- death or life imprisonment," according to Ron Einstoss, staff writer, in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Continued the article:

"That decision would be made by the same jury in a separate penalty trial.

more --

"Both the prosecution and the defense at that time will have an opportunity to submit additional evidence and offer arguments.

"The prosecution's presentation would focus on any matters which tend to aggravate the crime.

"The defense, on the other hand, would seek to get before the jury anything which might mitigate -- or favor -- Sirhan's position.

"A major factor during the penalty proceedings may be the proposed arrangement early in the trial which would have permitted Sirhan to plead guilty to first-degree murder with life in prison.

"If Sirhan is convicted of murder in the first-degree, that might be the best weapon the defense has to save Sirhan's life.

"Because of this, defense attorneys Grant B. Cooper, Emile Zola Berman and Russell E. Parsons most likely will attempt to bring the matter to the attention of the jury, possibly by someone from the district attorney's office -- perhaps even Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger -- to testify about the plea bargaining.

"This could present an awkward situation to the prosecution and it already has led to reports that Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton and Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard and David N. Fitts will not 'demand' the death penalty.

"But the death penalty is seldom demanded anyway. Usually, in proper cases, juries are 'urged' to bring in such a verdict.

"The prosecution, however, may even find it difficult to go that far because it once was willing to settle for life.

"When Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker rejected the plea agreement, it opened the way for the jury to hear all the evidence in the case.

"And that jury may now decide without any urging from the prosecution, at least in so many words, that the only penalty for the heinous crime of assassinating a possible President of the United States is death.

"If the jury votes the death penalty, it could be reduced to life in prison by Judge Walker. But a verdict of life imprisonment is binding on the court.

"All sentences of death are automatically reviewed by the State Supreme Court."

more --

FRIDAY, APRIL 11 -- In court today, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty.

Lynn D. Compton began the prosecution's final summation, and will continue on Monday.

He termed the case "highly overcomplicated" by psychiatric expertise and jolted the jury, composed of seven men and five women, when he raised this question, according to a story in a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"Did Robert F. Kennedy, a young, highly successful man at the peak of his career -- a former U.S. attorney general, a senator from New York and a candidate for the presidency of this country -- did he breathe his last breath on the dirty floor of the Ambassador Hotel, there with the mops and the dirty dishes, did he leave a widow with 11 children, because he favored U.S. support of the State of Israel or because he was a substitute father image in some Oedipus complex in Sirhan's mind?"

The newspaper related that the "defense has offered both theories as partial explanation of the Palestinian Arab's motive in killing Kennedy last June 5..."

Continued the newspaper:

"Compton, his voice disdainful as he waved toward a blackboard bearing the names of 10 'so-called experts' -- psychologists and psychiatrists called to testify for both sides -- said he had thought of erasing their names as he rose to speak, but then changed his mind.

"I hope," he added, "that I can erase them all from your consideration."

more --

"Compton said the psychiatric testimony had been so confusing and conflicting that 'I can be frank to admit right now as I stand here that I can't answer the question of what Sirhan's real motive was.'"

"Referring to Dr. Bernard L. Diamond's testimony that Sirhan was in a dissociative state induced by the combination of intoxication, rage and a self-induced hypnotic trance from staring into hotel mirrors, Compton said, with thinly veiled contempt:

"If you believe Dr. Diamond with his mirror act and believe Sirhan was in some kind of trance, so that he didn't know if he was on foot or horseback, then it would be inhuman to punish him for anything at all.

"But if you don't buy it -- like I don't buy it, and like (deputy district attorneys) John Howard and David Fitts don't buy it -- then there's nothing left but plain, old cold-blooded first-degree murder."

"Compton implied that the precise definition of 'mature and meaningful' premeditation that has been so much a part of the defense case is not a legitimate concern to the jurors because, he said, his office deals with about 35,000 felons each year, and in the premeditation behind all the 35,000 crimes, 'none of it reflects mature and meaningful judgment.'"

Compton's remarks were made after a four-hour summation by Grant B. Cooper, defense attorney, who urged the jury to find Sirhan guilty of second-degree murder and sentence him to life imprisonment.

Continued the newspaper:

"As he had on Thursday, Cooper stressed that the defense did not feel Sirhan 'should be given a medal for what he did' -- or, indeed, that

more --

he should 'ever be turned loose on society.'

"But, Cooper argued, the facts in the case and the applicable law make a first degree verdict inappropriate.

"Cooper said the defense also would not ask the jury to return a manslaughter verdict -- even though, he contended, the evidence could warrant it -- because he felt that such a request would simply not be discreet in this case.

"Cooper said the jury could accept the facts as stated by the prosecution, ignore the claims of hypnotic or dissociative trances, and accept the evidence of 'premeditation that goes back to at least May 18' -- three weeks before the killing -- and still would have to consider whether Sirhan's plans were mature or meaningful.

"Concluding his lengthy summation, Cooper told the jury, 'I'm the last one to speak on behalf of this defendant. When I sit down no voice will be raised again in his defense...We pass from our shoulders to yours the responsibility and the proper fate of Sirhan Sirhan.'"

Late this evening, according to another Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner), the "trial went into extraordinary session...in order to excuse" a juror whose father had died.

Ronald G. Evans was excused by Judge Herbert V. Walker "and the special trial session was held in an armor-enclosed auxiliary courtroom in the jail facility atop the Hall of Justice. Sirhan was present and no stranger to the room where the preliminaries to his soon-to-end murder trial took place.

"Evans, a telephone company switchboard installer, was not immediately replaced. Judge Walker said that a successor to the juror would be chosen when court convenes Monday morning.

"California law requires that a successor to a trial juror be chosen by the spin of the wheel.

"Evans was the second casualty in the Sirhan jury. The first was FBI computer programmer Lawrence K. Morgan, who was dismissed when he suffered a bleeding ulcer and had to be hospitalized."

Meanwhile, a young woman who killed herself early this week was identified today as a go-go dancer who figured briefly in the Kennedy assassination, police said.

She was Kathy Fulmer, 23, found semi-conscious Monday in a motel. She died of an overdose of Seconal a half-hour later.

Said a Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"Miss Fulmer came forward when investigators were seeking a girl who wore a polka dot dress in the Ambassador the night the senator was shot. She wore a polka dot scarf and had been at the hotel.

"But, as the investigation developed, neither Miss Fulmer nor any of several young women wearing polka dot garments at the assassination scene had any bearing on the case."

///

4/21/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

W. J. [unclear]
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 3/25/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of a one page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 4/9/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

Also enclosed are two copies of a twenty-nine page weekly summary of information dated 4/16/69.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 4)
1 - Los Angeles
AOR/bje
(3)

SEARCHED _____
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A.O. Richards *ser*

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

The envelope, postmarked 11/30/68, 4018 Langenfeld, addressed to FBI, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., bears the return address of:

Prof. Dr. Sc. und Dr. Philos.
4018 Langenfeld
Koelnerstr. 82, M6(?)
Krankenhaus

*

Langenfeld
11/29/68

Gentlemen:

I do herewith file criminal charges against two killers who murdered Presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy. The names Beckmann and Beck are not their real names. Actually one of them is Mr. Sijan-Sijahm (sic), and the name of his accomplice, unfortunately, is unknown to me. Mr. Sijan-Sijahm's description is as follows: blue-gray, slit eyes, freckled face, and about 185 cm. (6' 2") tall. Unfortunately, I cannot furnish you more information.

Very truly yours,

Prof. D. Sc. and Ph. D.
(Signature illegible)

*

*

*

Translator's note: The writer of this handwritten communication is possibly a mental case as evidenced by his return address which is that of a hospital in Langenfeld.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles ⁻² (56-156)

FROM : Director, FBI (62-587)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: April 16, 1969

Re Legat, Bonn letter dated 3-5-69 and your routing slip dated April 7, 1969. *Los 2795*

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Legat, Bonn dated 12-13-69, a copy of which was transmitted to the Los Angeles Office. This communication dealt with a letter post-marked 11-30-68, Lagenfeld, Germany, signed Prof. D. Sc. and Ph. D. A copy of the translation is attached.

Referenced communication of 3-5-69 and the enclosure thereto, copy of which was forwarded the Los Angeles Office, pertains to results of investigation by the West German Federal Criminal Police in connection with the aforementioned communication.

Enclosure *mm*



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56-156-2811

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Q. Richards

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan *w/enc.*

F B I

Date: 4/16/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
FROM: SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1957) (RUC)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles letter to Indianapolis, 3/21/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles Division are 44 copies of FD 302s reflecting interviews with JAMES D. NICO and CHARLES D. WHITE at Saint Meinrad, Indiana.

Los Angeles Division is requested to advise Indianapolis if below-listed persons are to be interviewed. As extent of investigation conducted by Los Angeles not known to Indianapolis, no interviews with below-listed individuals being conducted. UAC

At Saint Meinrad College
Saint Meinrad, Indiana

STEVE BANET
MARK SULLIVAN
CHARLIE EDER
STEVE CHURCHWELL
BOB COTTER

② - Los Angeles (Enc. 44)
1 - Indianapolis
RJE-cdl
(3)

56-156-282

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A.O. Richards

Approved: J. L. [Signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

IP 62-1957

At Evansville, Indiana

DAN KING
Upper Mount Vernon Road
Evansville, Indiana

At Indianapolis, Indiana

ANDY T. EZZELL
537 East 42nd Street
Telephone #283-6470

F B I

Date: 4/22/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1957)
 FROM: *WJN* SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
 SUBJECT: KENSALT
 OO: LOS ANGELES

(1) Re Indianapolis airtel to Los Angeles 4/16/69, received 4/21/69; (2) re Los Angeles airtel to Indianapolis 3/21/69; (3) Re Detroit letter 1/14/69 requesting interview of JIM NICO; (4) re Philadelphia letter 12/26/68 requesting interview of CHARLES WHITE.

The policy that has been followed since the inception of this investigation is to present a full, complete investigation concerning all persons who might be in a position to have observed or noted some detail of the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. Accordingly, it will be necessary to interview all of the persons set forth in Indianapolis airtel of 4/16/69.

In addition, Indianapolis should also interview JOHN PUTZ, who is set forth in the interview of JAMES D. NICO on page 2, concerning the individual described by NICO in an effort that an identification may be effected.

A closing report is being submitted in this matter following the decision of the current jury as to the penalty to be imposed upon SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, and these interviews should all

- 2 - Indianapolis (AM)
- 2 - Chicago (Enc. - 1)(AM)
- 2 - Portland (Enc. - 1)(AM)
- 2 - Washington Field (Enc. - 1)(AM)
- ② - Los Angeles

WJN:CM
(10)

a.o. Richards 

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OFFICE COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

56-156-2813

LA 56-156

be conducted promptly, as these reports are disseminated to local authorities.

For the information of Washington Field, there is enclosed one copy of FD-302 of CHARLES D. WHITE, who mentions on page 2 one JOE HIGDEN of 3400 - 16th Street, Apartment 621, Washington, D. C., as being present in the Embassy Ballroom at the Ambassador Hotel on 6/5/68. Washington Field is requested to contact Mr. HIGDEN as to any information he may possess. It will not be necessary to interview WALTER SHERIDAN, also mentioned on page 2 of the interview, as your office has previously submitted results of interviews of Mr. SHERIDAN.

Washington Field is requested to hold the interview of KENNETH F. FUSSELL, 1650 Harvard Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in abeyance until advice is received from Indianapolis as to whether or not FUSSELL was in the Los Angeles area at the time of the assassination.

For the information of Chicago, there is enclosed one copy of the interview of CHARLES D. WHITE which on page 2 reflects the names of RUSS DAVIS, 3939 West 82nd Street, Chicago, Illinois, and KATHY CUIK as being active in the KENNEDY campaign. This lead should be held in abeyance until advice is received from Indianapolis as to whether or not DAVIS and CUIK were in the Los Angeles area at the time of the assassination.

For the information of Portland, there is enclosed one copy of the interview of JAMES D. NICO, which on page 2, last paragraph, identifies one JIM C. BAILEY of 6039 N. E. 30th Street, Portland, Oregon, as being conversant with an individual mentioned by NICO who he felt was not acting in a proper manner concerning the assassination. Portland should request of Mr. BAILEY all data which might lead to the identification of the individual in question.

Indianapolis is requested to conduct interviews of persons mentioned in referenced Indianapolis airtel, and also JOHN PUTZ of Fowler, Indiana, and to advise Los Angeles, Washington Field and Chicago as to whether or not the individuals mentioned on page 2 of the FD-302 of CHARLES D. WHITE were in the Los Angeles area at the time of the assassination. The files at Los Angeles reflect that WALTER SHERIDAN was in the area,

LA 56-156

and he has been previously interviewed.

All offices are requested to handle this matter as expeditiously as is possible, inasmuch as a report is expected to be submitted within the next two weeks.

4/23/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, CINCINNATI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: LOS ANGELES

Re Indianapolis letter to Los Angeles 2/5/69 and Los Angeles airtel to Indianapolis 4/22/69.

Re: LARRY DAKER
Dayton University
Dayton, Ohio

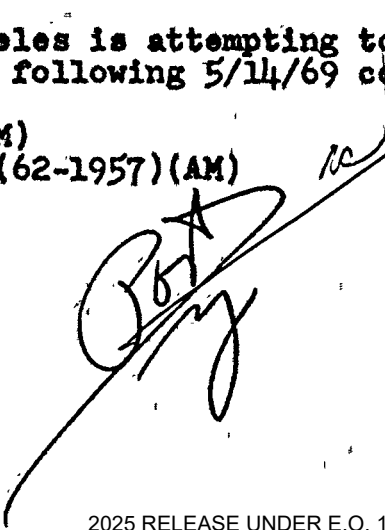
Cincinnati is requested to advise when results are to be expected. Records at Los Angeles do not reflect interview has yet been received.

Indianapolis letter of 2/5/69 reflected interview of JOHN PUETZ, who is apparently identical with the individual mentioned in the interview of JIM NICO by your office. It is requested he be recontacted, as set out in Los Angeles airtel of 4/22/69 to clarify the NICO interview.

For your information, on 4/23/69 SIRHAN B. SIRHAN received a death sentence for the murder of ROBERT F. KENNEDY and will be sentenced additionally on 5/14/69 for other shootings at the Ambassador Hotel.

Los Angeles is attempting to conclude this matter fully immediately following 5/14/69 court appearance.

2 - Cincinnati (AM)
2 - Indianapolis (62-1957)(AM)
① - Los Angeles
WJN:CM
(5)



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 4/3/69

FROM : SA WILLIAM E. WHITE

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re memo of SA WILLIAM E. WHITE dated 11/1/68 and attached FD-302 on interview of FRANCIS DE BUDA (serial 2454 this case) and memo of SA FREDERICK W. BECKER dated 12/16/68 (serial 2621 this case), regarding comments by one DONALD CLARK concerning captioned matter and unproductive efforts to locate CLARK.

Mr. DE BUDA has advised that CLARK was recently in contact with him and indicated he had retained an apartment - number 11 at 3932 Stevely in the Baldwin Hills area of Los Angeles, where he is allegedly living with a Russian born girl friend. CLARK indicated he is currently working for the Santa Glen Pharmacy on Santa Monica Boulevard opposite Doctor's Hospital.

Mr. DE BUDA indicated that CLARK is scheduled to recontact him on Saturday 4/5/69 at his office at 8300½ West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, telephone 653-4959.

The above information is furnished in the event it is considered desirable to continue efforts to interview CLARK in captioned matter.

Mr. DE BUDA furnished considerable additional information regarding recent conversations with DONALD CLARK in which CLARK implied a knowledge of and interest in Black Militant activities. This information is being set forth in a separate memo suggesting consideration of CLARK as a possible PRI.

WEW/amc
(2)

*See FD-302 of
Donald Clark*

56-156-2815

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4/23/69

AIRMAIL

AIRTEL

TO : SAC, SEATTLE (89-62)

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (62-2864) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
(OO:Los Angeles)

Re Indianapolis airtel to Los Angeles, 4/22/69,
with lead for Portland to interview JIM C. BAILEY, 6039
N.E. 30th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. R.E. MIDDLETON, wife of Rev. R.E. MIDDLETON,
6039 N.E. 30th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, stated on 4/23/69,
that JAMES CHARLES BAILEY resided with them for a short
period of time about two years ago, but presently resides
in Seattle and she does not know his address there.

By long-distance telephone call from Portland to
SA ROBERT SUTHOFF, FBI, Seattle, it was disclosed that JAMES
CHARLES BAILEY was located and interviewed at Seattle,
Washington, in December, 1968, and the results of the inter-
view were reported to Los Angeles by airtel and FD-302,
dated 12/27/68. A review of the FD-302 by SA SUTHOFF dis-
closed that BAILEY did not mention anything concerning the
member of the KENNEDY party who allegedly was indifferent to
the tragedy.

Transmitted herewith to Seattle is one copy of re
airtel and one copy of FD-302 re interview with JAMES D. NICO,
on 4/11/69.

2-Seattle (Encs. 2)
2-Los Angeles (56-156)
1-Portland

RES:abk
(5)

56-156-286

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PD 62-2864

LEAD

SEATTLE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. Interview JAMES CHARLES
BAILEY in accordance with lead set out in re airtel.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) DATE: 4/23/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-5481)(RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 2-13-25

Classified by SP6 BJA/K
Declassify on: OADR
C.N. 255,315

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, dated 2/27/69, Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, dated 3/4/69, and Los Angeles tele call, 4/21/69.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[] [On 3/17/69, SF 2579-S,] who has knowledge of CP activities in Northern California on a District, County, and club level, advised that he has heard no discussion of the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY which would give any indication whatsoever that the CP was in any way involved or had any knowledge of SIRHAN SIRHAN or any contact with SIRHAN. Any comment heard by this source from individual members of the CP involved only expressions of shock.

[] [SF 2579-S] believed he may have heard the name of TOM GOOD, but he could not connect it with any CP activity and said GOOD is unknown to him. He had never heard of WALTER CROWE.

[] [On 3/17/69, SF 2585-S advised] that the names of WALTER S. CROWE, JR. and THOMAS D. GOOD are unknown to him. The informant advised that he knows of no CP involvement in this case and only knows SIRHAN SIRHAN through press reports.

[] [On 4/21/69, SF 2580-S advised that he knows THOMAS D. GOOD] and knows of no involvement that he has in this case. The name of WALTER S. CROWE, JR. is not familiar to him.

In accordance with information furnished by your office in referenced telephone call and since this matter appears to have been resolved with the interview of WALTER S. CROWE, JR., no further efforts will be made to interview THOMAS D. GOOD.

2 - Los Angeles
1 - San Francisco
HEW:mb
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE PRESS, RADIO AND TV

FROM: JERRY LITTMAN, News Secretary for the
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

SUBJECT: WEEKLY SUMMARY RE: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

DATE: APRIL 18, 1969

As the Sirhan trial nears its conclusion, this is to inform you that the weekly summaries will soon be discontinued.

As you know, this office has prepared the summaries since early June, and we are now interested in how the media made use of the information.

Would you be kind enough to make some comments in the blank space below, indicating what use you have made of these summaries? Please mail your comments to: Jerry Littman, News Secretary, District Attorney, Room 620, Hall of Justice, Los Angeles, California 90012.

Thank you.

Your Name _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

56-156 - 2818

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NEWS RELEASE

Office of the District Attorney
600 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Call: Jerry Littman
News Secretary
626-3888, Ext. 82396

RELEASE: Wed., April 23, 1969
After 10 a.m.

WEEKLY SUMMARY #46

Re: The assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Note to editors: Because of the widespread interest in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on Wednesday, June 5, 1968, and proceedings in court, the Office of Los Angeles County District Attorney Evelle J. Younger is publishing a weekly summary of the case. This is the 46th summary, and others will be for release on subsequent Wednesdays.

MONDAY, APRIL 14 --- Fifteen weeks to the day after the murder trial of Sirhan B. Sirhan began, the case went to the jury, after Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker gave one hour of instruction in the law.

The jurist told the seven-man, five woman jury they have four possible verdicts:

Guilty of first-degree murder, guilty of second-degree murder, guilty of voluntary manslaughter or acquittal.

Jurors elected a foreman, then deliberated in a Hall of Justice room for about an hour, and returned to their hotel. They will deliberate from about 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, "adhering to the shortened court day Judge Walker has been observing because of the need for heavy security whenever the courtroom is open," reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Times).

Continued the newspaper:

"The trial reached its end Monday morning with Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton urging the jury to scrap all psychiatric

testimony -- 'throw 'em all out in one big bag' -- and decide Sirhan's fate with 'plain common sense and good logic.'

"Compton told the jury it was Charles Dickens who once wrote, 'The law is an ass.' Compton added, 'I think the law became an ass the day it let the psychiatrists get their hands on the law.'

"He scoffed at defense contentions that Sirhan was a paranoid schizophrenic who suffered dissociative trances. Sirhan, said Compton, was simply 'cunning and vicious.'

"Sirhan, who chewed persistently on a hangnail and listened quietly as Compton spoke, fared better in Compton's summation than did the psychiatric profession.

"Compton ridiculed point after point, doctor after doctor, and the lengthy expert testimony which painted Sirhan as too sick mentally to meaningfully premeditate the killing.

"Referring disdainfully to two batteries of psychological tests given to Sirhan, Compton said:

"'I say reject the tests, put 'em out, because it would be a frightening thing if the decision in a case of this magnitude turned on whether Sirhan saw a couple of clowns playing pattycake in an inkblot, or kicking each other in the shins.'"

"If expert testimony could always be believed, Compton told the jury, then cases could be judged without juries at all.

"Compton told the jurors he regarded them all as 'average people' and urged them not to overcomplicate their decision because of the formality of the 3½ month-long trial.

"Compton said he, like the defense, wants 'the world to know that justice is possible in this country,' and added: 'The verdict you return -- which we urge should be first-degree murder -- will be just as just as any other verdict.'

"Such a verdict carries only two possible penalties -- death in the gas chamber or life imprisonment. Compton didn't specify a preference for either.

"Compton said the only issue for the jurors to decide was whether Sirhan's defense of diminished capacity to maturely and meaningfully premeditate and carry out his act is a valid one.

"Judge Walker opened the morning session by instructing; the jury to disregard Compton's previous statements about diminished capacity on Friday.

"Judge Walker told the jurors that it is 'a doctrine that is being developed' and applies to crimes where specific intent to murder is proven. Compton had referred to diminished capacity in connection with crimes that Judge Walker said were unrelated to this.

"Compton said Sirhan himself, in 'fencing' on the stand with his cross-examiners, provided the clearest evidence that he didn't suffer from diminished mental capacity, but rather showed unusual alertness.

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"Citing psychiatric testimony that Sirhan's mental illness was one that was causing rapid deterioration from its beginnings until now, Compton virtually snorted:

"If he was a vegetable on June 5, he should have been a gibbering idiot by the time you saw him on the witness stand."

"But he was no such thing," Compton said.

"Compton said psychiatrists and psychologists 'don't belong here in the courtroom on the issue of guilt or innocence' and added, 'They can't tell you from showing Sirhan a lot of pictures and inkblots in November, or whenever it was, the kind of mind he had on June 5.

"He likened the psychiatric defense to 'sort of a double-play combination -- Sirhan to Schorr to Diamond' and said this combination 'always throws to first base.

"He dismissed (clinical psychologist Martin M.) Schorr perfunctorily, saying 'He gets all hung up on family relationships and father images.' He reserved special contempt for the performance of (UC Berkeley psychiatrist Dr. Bernard) Diamond.

"Compton said a prosecution psychiatrist based his opinions on the testimony of witnesses, but 'the ubiquitous Dr. Diamond, the walking lie-detector, the handwriting expert, the gun expert, the psychologist and psychiatrist,' implied that all other witnesses either knew nothing or were lying 'until (he) Dr. Diamond, descended on the scene.

"He did it with mirrors," Compton said of Diamond's testimony that Sirhan had experimented with self-hypnosis with mirrors and inadver-

tently put himself into a trance before mirrors at the Ambassador Hotel last June 4, just before he shot Kennedy.

"I think Dr. Diamond is completely and thoroughly discredited and deserving of no consideration at all," Compton said. Then he added, speaking of the entire psychiatric profession:

"Their whole reason even for being is to find something wrong with someone. And what better way to foist their theories off on the world than in the courtroom?"

Compton said the jury should not be swayed by the fact that it was Kennedy who was shot to death, but added, 'On the other hand, you cannot divorce your thinking from the fact that it was Robert F. Kennedy who was murdered because that was why the crime occurred.' An ordinary citizen, Compton said, would not have incurred Sirhan's hatred.

Compton concluded:

"The psychiatrists say that if you hate a man and kill him, you are mature and responsible, Ladies and gentlemen, we ask you: Don't put a premium on hate."

Juror Robert G. Evans was replaced today because of the death of his father. The replacement was George A. Stitzel, a pressroom foreman for the Times.

* * *

TUESDAY, APRIL 15 -- The seven-man, five-woman Sirhan jury began the second day of their deliberations today at 8:17 a.m. and worked

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on the case until shortly before 4 p.m., when they were bused back to their heavily-guarded quarters in a Los Angeles hotel (Biltmore).

Reported a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner):

"The jurors have the exhibits in the case with them in their ninth-floor Hall of Justice jury room. So far they have not requested the reading of any of the more than 10,000 pages of the trial record.

"Their only request, according to Bailiff William Polhemus, was for a piece of chalk and a light bulb.

"Polhemus said the jury was surprising to him in its accord. He explained that often during the heat of deliberations jurors have fallings out which result in the formation of intra-jury cliques.

"Jury deliberations are, of course, secret. So far the only thing known of the conduct of the 12 is that they elected systems analyst Dr. Bruce Elliott foreman."

Meanwhile, another Los Angeles newspaper (Times) published details of a system "set up so the jury can communicate with the courtroom. Three sounds of the buzzer from the ninth-floor jury room to the eighth floor courtroom will signify the end of deliberations. Two buzzes would indicate that the jury wished to be brought into the courtroom to have portions of testimony read."

Continued the newspaper:

"The Sheriff's Department is maintaining the tight security procedures that have been followed throughout the 15-week trial. All persons entering the courtroom are still subjected to a thorough search, since all future open sessions involving the jury, however, brief, will also require the presence of the defendant."

The Herald-Examiner said that Sirhan is awaiting "the verdict in his isolated cell on the 13th floor of the Hall of Justice. He has with him a Bible and four books on Arab politics, his attorney, Russell E. Parsons, said."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16 -- At the request of the jury in the Sirhan case, Superior Judge Herbert V. Walker today clarified his instructions on second-degree murder.

According to a Los Angeles newspaper (Times), this is what the jurist told the jury assembled in the courtroom:

"If you find from the evidence that, at the time the defendant shot and killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, his mental capacity had been substantially reduced, whether caused by mental illness and imbibing of intoxicating beverages, or any other cause, and if you find that to the extent that you have a reasonable doubt whether he did or could maturely and meaningfully premeditate, deliberate and reflect upon the gravity of his contemplated act or form an intent to kill, you cannot convict him of a wilful, deliberate or premeditated murder of the first degree, but you may find him guilty of murder in the second degree if you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that he had the mental capacity to harbor or entertain malice aforethought."

The newspaper reported that the jury listened for about five minutes, nodded that they understood and resumed deliberations until about 4 p.m.

Continued the newspaper:

"The jury's question (regarding second-degree) and its lengthening debate underscored speculation that the panel is undecided whether the killing of Kennedy was first- or second-degree murder.

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"Speculation also arose that speculation itself was premature.

"More than 150 exhibits were entered during the 15-week trial, and jurors wishing to appear fair-minded might feel obliged to examine them all, even if they had arrived at a private decision.

"Sirhan's controversial notebook alone would require two hours for each of the 12 jurors to read.

"Verdicts of acquittal or voluntary manslaughter -- both possible under the instructions given the jury by Judge Walker Monday -- are considered highly unlikely.

"If Sirhan is convicted of first-degree murder, his trial would proceed the next day to a penalty phase, in which he could receive either a death sentence or life imprisonment.

"This phase would be short -- possibly just a few hours, almost surely not more than a day or two.

"After three weeks of psychiatric testimony, attorneys for both sides feel there is little left that could be offered by way of mitigation for Sirhan's crime, and that the jury's decision will depend chiefly on attorneys' final arguments.

"Further, the prosecution has already said it will not urge the death penalty.

"If Sirhan is convicted of second-degree murder, the court will sentence him to five years to life in prison, with the exact term

to be set later by the California Adult Authority.

"Should the jurors find themselves unable to agree on a verdict, a hung jury probably would not result in a retrial of the case. It is considered most likely that Judge Walker would take the case from the jury and, depending on agreement by the defense and prosecution, accept a guilty plea from the defense and simply sentence Sirhan to life imprisonment."

THURSDAY, APRIL 17 -- A Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) reported today, quoting Russell E. Parsons, one of Sirhan's attorneys, that the defendant "expected to be traded by this government for concessions in the Middle East if he is convicted."

Continued the article:

"Parsons said Issa Nakhleh, Palestinian Arab associate counsel in the case, had discussed such a maneuver with King Hussein of Jordan at the United Nations last week. Nakhleh is director general of the unrecognized Palestine Arab delegation to the UN.

"Parsons said:

"He met King Hussein last week at the United Nations. Nakhleh was there to discuss the exchange with him. We worked it out. He hasn't been here for fun you know. He has been here to help us. We have been working it out with Nakhleh. I was going to Jordan first, but then we decided against it."

"However, there was no confirmation from any official source that such a course was being considered.

"Reached in New York, Nakhleh had this to say:

"'There can be no discussion of an exchange...until after the verdict. Talk to me after the verdict.'

"It was pointed out at the Hall of Justice that the legal complications of such an exchange would be enormous. The United States has no jurisdiction over Sirhan. He is a prisoner of California -- a sovereign state. Moreover, it is expected that public reaction to such barter would be swift and extremely adverse.

"Furthermore, insofar as is known, there are no important American prisoners held by any Arab state."

THURSDAY, APRIL 17 -- Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was convicted by a seven-man, five-woman jury today of first-degree murder in the killing of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last June 5.

The jury signalled its arrival at a verdict at 10:47 a.m., 16 hours and 42 minutes after it began deliberations on Monday.

One Los Angeles newspaper. (Herald-Examiner) reported the status of the case as it stands today as follows:

"The jury must decide the penalty for the young Arab's crime, with 'untrammelled discretion' as to a life or death sentence.

"No matter what it decides, Judge (Herbert V.) Walker has the authority to reduce, but not increase the penalty. He could not void any death sentence.

"It will be up to Judge Walker to fix penalties for Sirhan's conviction on the lesser counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. California law demands that sentences for these crimes not be added to the murder penalty; if Sirhan gets life he will serve concurrent sentences on the assault counts.

"No matter what the penalty verdict, there probably will be an appeal. Such an appeal is mandatory if death is decreed, and will take more than a year to pursue.

"The defense is convinced that Judge Walker committed 'more than one' major judicial error during the trial, which it hopes to take to a higher court.

"Appeals may see changes in the defense staff. Defense lawyer Russell E. Parsons is an appeals specialist.. But defense lawyer Grant B. Cooper, who said he has worked without fee throughout the trial, is not sure he can afford to continue in the case.

"No matter what the final decision in the Sirhan case -- no final penalty will be inflicted for more than a year, according to Cooper."

Reported another Los Angeles newspaper (Times):

"The tiny Palesinian Arab defendant showed no visible reaction as the verdict was read. He sat forward in his chair, elbows on the counsel table, and stared soberly ahead as he heard the verdict.

"For wounding five other persons in the fusilade of shots that killed Kennedy last June, Sirhan was found guilty on five counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. Each conviction carries a sentence of one to 14 years."

The jury entered the courtroom at 11:09 a.m. and Judge Walker asked, "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you have a verdict?"

Continued the newspaper:

"We have, your honor," the foreman murmured.

"Foreman Bruce D. Elliott handed the verdicts to Bailiff Willard Polhemus, who passed them to Judge Walker, "who scanned the six verdicts and passed them to Alice Nishikawa, who read them aloud."

Members of Sirhan's family were not present for the verdict, although they were in court every day of the 15-week trial. A brother, Adel, 30, told the Times: "I don't think we should show up down there now, do you?"

Added the newspaper:

"After the verdict, Adel, his mother, Mary, and brother, Munir, wept as they heard the verdict over their television set in their small Pasadena home.

"After Mrs. Nishikawa finished reading each verdict, she asked the jurors: 'Is this your verdict, ladies and gentlemen of the jury? So say you one, so say you all?'

"Murmured assent was unanimous for all six verdicts.

"Defense attorney Cooper requested that the jury be polled on the first count -- the murder conviction -- and as each juror's name was called, the answer was a firm, 'Yes.'

"Judge Walker then recessed the trial until Monday for the penalty phase...

"Cooper, who spoke with Sirhan in a small holding tank moments after adjournment, said 'his reaction was one of disappointment.' Cooper would not repeat what Sirhan said, but added that disappointment was evident 'by the expression on his face.'

"Cooper, asked his own reaction, told reporters in a news conference later, 'Naturally, one is disappointed.' But he added:

"'I'm not going to quarrel with this jury. They had the case fully and fairly presented to them and I'm not going to quarrel, even though I might disagree with their verdict.'

"Cooper disclosed that he had already made a motion to impeach a new jury for the penalty phase, but that Judge Walker in a brief conference at the bench, had denied it.

"Asked what testimony he would present in the penalty phase to show Sirhan's life should be spared, Cooper said he didn't want to telegraph his punches. But earlier he indicated he would attempt to call Dist. Atty. E. J. Younger, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton and Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard and David N. Fitts to the witness stand to confirm that the prosecution once was willing to accept a plea of guilty with the understanding that Sirhan get life imprisonment.

"Cooper later asked Judge Walker, in a brief proceeding Thursday afternoon, to be allowed to call the prosecution to the stand. The judge denied the motion.

"The jury has never heard of the agreement. If Judge Walker had permitted Cooper to introduce it, some sources felt it would have been a strong factor in swaying the jury toward a life sentence.

"Howard, who will argue for the prosecution in the penalty phase, said he intends to gear his argument to Sirhan's 'lack of remorse and to the effect of political assassination on the democratic process.'

"Sirhan testified from the witness stand that he hated Kennedy because, in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Presidency, he had advocated sending 50 Phantom jet bombers to aid Israel in its conflict with Arab nations.

"Sirhan also testified, 'I'm not particularly proud, but I'm not sorry either,' about the death of Kennedy.

"Asked about the earlier agreement to accept Sirhan's plea of guilty, Compton acknowledged that the bargain struck last February 'imposes

on us the obligation not to assert that the death penalty is an absolute must.'

"Both defense and prosecution have said that the penalty phase will probably be brief -- possibly only a few hours, or a day or two at the most."

The newspaper also related that "irritation at the ensuing length and expense of the trial has been widespread" and that County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn says it has now cost taxpayers more than \$1 million, although that figure is disputed.

"The general public, too, has expressed anger at the slow, deliberate trying of a defendant whose slaying of Kennedy is beyond question, even admitted."

The same newspaper pointed out that Judge Walker didn't want "unresolved mysteries" similar to what occurred after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and he, therefore, "ordered all the facts laid before the public in a long-fought trial."

Added the newspaper:

"The defense has revolved on the contention that Sirhan is both guilty and sick. This is the defense of diminished capacity -- a legal doctrine available to the defense only in California.

"It is a doctrine that is still being resolved since its first application in 1949. In brief, it holds that a person may be found guilty of first-degree murder and yet be unable because of mental illness, rage, fear, obsession or intoxication, to maturely, and meaningfully premeditate, deliberate and hold malice aforethought.

"Whether Sirhan's case fit anywhere onto this still indeterminate scale of responsibility was a subtle matter of degree for 12 jurors to calculate and agree upon unanimously."

The newspaper also claimed that "four other persons" besides the family "suffered in varying degrees...These were two psychologists and two psychiatrists who absorbed a good deal of hard cross-examination."

As for Sirhan's fate, the Times noted:

"Whatever penalty the jury decides for Sirhan Bishara Sirhan it could be months or even years before his future is really certain:

"If they (the jury) decree death, Superior Judge Walker could, on his own authority, commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

"Barring that, appeal of a death sentence is automatic anyway, under California law.

"Defense attorney Cooper estimated Thursday, after the verdict of first-degree murder in the death of Robert F. Kennedy, that it would be at least one year before Sirhan's appeal -- if there is one -- would be resolved.

"He said he planned to file a notice of appeal on the verdict, but indicated he did not know whether he would press an appeal immediately.

"'Partly,' he added, 'it depends on whether someone comes up with some money to conduct a defense.' Cooper has defended Sirhan thus far without fee."

Concerning formal sentencing by the judge, the newspaper indicated this is "expected to be held about three weeks after the jury

returns a verdict in the penalty phase."

Following the verdict, a press conference was held and Compton related, according to the Times, that "the circumstances of the murder and the conduct of Sirhan B. Sirhan were the major contributing factors in his conviction."

Flanked by his two fellow prosecutors, Compton termed the jury's decision "appropriate" and said it "expressed the will of the community."

Continued the newspaper's account:

"Asked the penalty the prosecution will seek at that phase of the trial, Compton said:

"'I don't think it appropriate for me to express what we think would be the appropriate penalty.'"

"He explained that 'this is a unique case without precedent' and that it should be left to a jury to decide what should be the 'appropriate penalty.'"

"...he made it plain that Howard, who will deliver the prosecution's argument to the jury, will emphasize those facts which point to one punishment -- presumably the death penalty."

"Howard, who has been assigned to the case since moments after the shooting, and who has lost 35 pounds since the trial began in January, said the thrust of his summation will be that the killing of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was a 'political assassination' and that the jury must decide what should be the proper punishment for such an act."

more --

"He hinted that he will hammer home to the jury what he described as Sirhan's lack of remorse.

"He intends to remind the panel that while the electorate went to the polls last June 5, Sirhan went to a pistol range. To be fair, Howard said, he will say all he can in Sirhan's favor, but, he added, 'that will be very little.'

"Fitts, who carried the brunt of the prosecution's presentation in court, remained silent during the press conference, but he said later that he was 'relieved' when he heard the verdict.

"Compton who had asked the jury to disregard the trial testimony of psychiatrists, said he did not think the verdict necessarily was a repudiation of such testimony in general.

"Rather, he said, in this case the jury 'did not accept the diagnosis of the psychiatrists.'

"Compton commended both Fitts and Howard saying 'this whole community owes a debt of gratitude to them for the work they performed on this case.'

"He also complimented the three defense attorneys, for their behavior during the trial.

"Compton, Howard and Fitts have all been through death penalty trials before, Compton having obtained seven death verdicts, Fitts four and Howard, who has spent much of his career as a prosecutor handling major fraud cases, one.

"However, with all their experience, there has never been a Sirhan case -- a political assassination which in itself, as Howard said, affects 'our democratic processes.'"

Meanwhile, Cooper expressed disappointment at the verdict, and Parsons said, "I feel very bad about it. We have a sick man and the psychiatric evidence was overwhelming."

The third defense attorney, Emile Zola Berman, said in New York: "I just regret that the sciences of psychology and psychiatry are held in such low esteem."

Reported the Times:

"Asked if Sirhan fully realized the import of the outcome, Cooper answered: 'Of course.'"

"When asked if there had been judicial errors during the lengthy proceedings, he (Cooper) replied that he felt so."

"Cooper mentioned a matter that will come before the Court of Appeals on Friday, that of Lincoln High School teacher Sal Castro and 12 other defendants, accused of felony conspiracy for their roles in student walkouts last year."

"If the court upholds the defense position that the Grand Jury was improperly constituted -- favoring certain segments of the population -- then the Sirhan case would have to be retried, Cooper said."

(Sirhan was indicted by the 23-member Los Angeles County Grand Jury several days after the shooting).

"In response to a question, the attorney said Sirhan has not indicated that he wants any change of lawyers."

"Cooper said he had no regrets about the course pursued by the defense.

"I don't know of any other way we could have tried it," he stated. "We did the best we could and we lost. That's all."

Meanwhile, a Los Angeles newspaper (Herald-Examiner) published United Press International story from Jerusalem quoting Sirhan's father that he (the father) "was even more adamant than ever that his son had committed an act of political courage and even of necessity" in the shooting.

Continued the UPI story:

"Something had to be done 'to bring to the attention of the United States people the wrongness of America's support of Israel,' Sirhan told newsmen.

"Many of the Arab residents of Taibeh and through the occupied West Bank area agreed with Sirhan. The Arabs view the young Jordanian as a hero and a martyr for the Arabs and Palestinian cause.

"Veteran political observers in Beirut said the conviction of Sirhan was expected to provoke a wave of popular protest in the Arab world.

"Although the long trial got little more than routine attention in the Arab press, interest in his case has been sparked recently by the appearance in Arab capitals of posters hailing Sirhan as a hero of Palestine.

"The well-printed posters in black and red are issued by the Palestine Liberation Organization and show a drawing of Sirhan with the words, 'I did it for my country.'"

4/25/69

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156) (P)
RE: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 4/14/69.

RE: WEEKLY NEWS RELEASE FROM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Attached herewith are two copies of a nineteen page weekly summary of information prepared for the benefit of the news media by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. This release is dated 4/23/69 and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

AOR/bje
(3)

SEARCHED

INDEXED

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 3/10/69

FROM : PHILIP J. REILLY

SUBJECT: KENSALT

Re Los Angeles airtel 3/4/69, with USDJ letter attachment which relates to statement given to the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) by WALTER S. CROWE, JR., which names the following persons: CHARLES KRILL, LOU BENNETT, WALTER HAHN and GORDON WEAR, as friends of SIRHAN and CROWE.

On 3/6/69, investigation was conducted at Pasadena, California, on the assumption that the above named contemporaries of SIRHAN SIRHAN and WALTER S. CROWE were fellow students from the Pasadena area. Investigation did not bear this out.

There is no record of any of the four individuals in the records of the Pasadena Police Department or the Pasadena City Directory (which lists minors and students.) There is no record of any of these four having attended Pasadena City College (Mrs. ALICE ALLEN, Secretary to Registrar) or John Muir High School (check made by Detective BEN HETHERINGTON, Pasadena Police Department and ED VARNEY, Detective, LAPD, at John Muir).

VARNEY above made a telephonic check of his indices at LAPD on 3/6/69, and could not find any record of any of the four.

VARNEY indicated the LAPD had conducted a separate investigation of CROWE which is still going on.

VARNEY indicated that CROWE is not amenable to further interrogation in this matter, since he "took the 5th and got himself a Commie Attorney." He advised he would check further into the identity of the above four, but there is no reason to believe we will immediately obtain the results of his efforts.

PJR/dag
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1 MAR 10 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

LA 56-156
MM 44-1880

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On March 4, 1969, a source, who is knowledgeable of high-level Communist Party, U. S. A. (CP-USA) activity in New York City and also phases of leadership activity in the Southern and Northern California Districts, advised that no information was ever received indicating a possible conspiracy involving the CP-USA and/or its members in the assassination of the late Senator KENNEDY. Source does not know SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, WALTER CROWE or THOMAS GOOD.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-8-86 BY SP 6 BJA/KR
C.N. 255,315

56-156-2828

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MAR 13 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

3/11/69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY
2-18-25

To: Director, FBI (62-582)
From: SAC, Miami (44-1880) (RUC)
Subject: KENSALT

Classified by SP6 BIA/mc
Declassify on: OADR 9-8-86
C.N. 255,315

ReBuairtel 2/27/69 and Los Angeles airtel 3/4/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Los Angeles are two copies each and for San Francisco and New York one copy each of an insert in captioned matter.

This insert contains results of interview with
MM 1070-S*. [C]

Informant was interviewed prior to receipt of the photographs enclosed with reference Los Angeles airtel. These photographs will be exhibited during the next informant contact and any positive information received will be promptly furnished.

Informant furnished the following which was not included in the insert due to its compromising nature:

During the 1/4-6/69 and 2/22-23/69 National Committee meetings in New York City, informant had several conversations with BEN DOBBS of the Southern California District and AL RICHMOND and ARCHIE BROWN of the Northern California District. These conversations were conducted in an atmosphere where all phases of Party activity were discussed and at no time were any statements made by any participants about SIRHAN B. SIRHAN. [P]

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2) (AM)
 - ② - Los Angeles (56-156) (Encs. 2) (AM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (62-5481) (Enc. 1) (AM)
 - 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (AM)
 - 1 - Miami
- RLO:jhk
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

56-156-2822

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

File—Serial Charge Out

FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

★ GPO : 1970 OF—400-586

File _____ Class. _____ Case No. _____ Last Serial _____ Date _____

☐ Pending ☐ Closed

Serial No. _____ Description of Serial _____ Date Charged _____

Serials 282.3 thru 2832 skipped in serializing.

Employee _____

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk { _____

Date { _____

Date Charged _____

Employee _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

April 24, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

Reference is made to memorandum of Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst dated February 25, 1969, regarding the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, on June 5, 1968.

On March 3, 1969, Deputy Chief Robert Houghton, Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) advised that the LAPD, on the basis of the polygraph examination and from a review of reports of the FBI in the captioned matter, concluded that Thomas Good had no connection with the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Chief Houghton stated that Walter Crowe had fully cooperated in interviews conducted by the LAPD in the captioned matter.

In order to clarify the inconsistencies arising out of interviews with Walter Crowe and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Crowe, and to identify the two unknown individuals who were with Walter Crowe and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan during the evening of May 2, 1968, Walter Crowe was interviewed. The results of this interview follow.

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP6 BJA/140*
ON *9-8-86*

C.N. 255, 3/5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1cc to SA by SA La Jurena 5-8-69

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

12 - Bureau
(2) - Los Angeles (56-156)
TJA/gja
(14)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

Date 4/18/69

WALTER S. CROWE was interviewed regarding his meeting with SIRHAN B. SIRHAN on May 2, 1968. CROWE stated that his mother, Mrs. MARGARET CROWE, worked at the Westminster Presbyterian Church on Lake Avenue, Pasadena, California, and that SIRHAN's mother also worked at this church. SIRHAN would often bring his mother to work and Mrs. CROWE would see SIRHAN. Prior to May 2, 1968, Mrs. CROWE mentioned to WALTER CROWE that she had talked with either SIRHAN or Mrs. MARY SIRHAN, who stated that SIRHAN would like to see him.

WALTER CROWE continued that at his mother's suggestion, he phoned SIRHAN and made a date to see him. During the evening of May 2, 1968, SIRHAN, driving his brother's Volkswagen, came to the CROWE residence, picked up CROWE, and the two proceeded to Bob's Restaurant on Colorado Boulevard, in Pasadena, California.

CROWE and SIRHAN were sitting at the counter at the restaurant and were later joined by two of SIRHAN's friends. CROWE stated he did not know the identity of these two people at the time he was interviewed by the Los Angeles Police Department; however, he was informed later that one of the two was IVAN GARCIA, a former fellow student with CROWE at Pasadena City College, Pasadena, with whom he had classes. CROWE stated GARCIA was not a close associate of his and during the interim three year period since he left Pasadena City College and attended the University of California at Los Angeles, he had not seen GARCIA and had completely forgotten him.

WALTER CROWE stated that THOMAS GOOD was not with the afore mentioned group of four during the evening of May 2, 1968.

CROWE was asked to identify the individuals mentioned by him to the Los Angeles Police Department, namely

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On 4/17/69 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA THEODORE J. A'HEARN/TJA/rj Date dictated 4/18/69

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LOU BENNETT, WALTER HAHN, and GORDON WEAR. CROWE stated that he does not know these individuals and cannot recall why he mentioned these names during interview with the police officers. (It is to be noted that GORDON WEIR is a well known Los Angeles television weather forecaster. It is to be noted that KENNETH HAHN is a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors).

During interview, CROWE volunteered that he no longer is a member of the Communist Party, having dropped all political activities upon graduating from the University of California at Los Angeles. He said he is no longer a political personage.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1Date 4/28/69

IVAN GARCIA, 452 North Hill Street, telephone 795-4771, advised he is presently employed as a computer operator at Can, Inc., 4949 Earle Street, Rosemead, California.

GARCIA stated that he has been a personal friend of SIRHAN SIRHAN for a number of years, having met SIRHAN while they were both students at Pasadena City College (PCC). GARCIA related that during the early part of May 1968, he was at Bob's Restaurant located on Colorado Avenue, across the street from PCC, with JOE MARCOVECCHIO having a cup of coffee, at which time they met SIRHAN, who was with an individual introduced by SIRHAN to be WALTER CROWE a student at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

This meeting took place during the early evening hours and the four of them sat at Bob's for a relatively short period of time. They left and went to the Highlife Bar, which is located on Colorado Avenue near Allen Street in Pasadena, where they each had several beers. While at the Highlife, which is a topless bar, the conversation generally concerned girls and race horses.

GARCIA stated that during the meeting at Bob's and at the Highlife, politics were not discussed and the name of the late Senator ROBERT KENNEDY was not mentioned. GARCIA stated that he does not know WALTER CROWE and is not acquainted with CROWE's political philosophy. GARCIA stated he has absolutely no information that would indicate that SIRHAN was interested in the Communist Party.

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On 4/18/69 at Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA RICHARD K. SCHWAB and
SA ALBERT A. HUSTEDT/AAH/rj Date dictated 4/23/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Date 4/18/69

JOSEPH MARCOVECCHIO presently resides at 110 North San Marino Avenue, San Gabriel, California. He is a student at California State College, Los Angeles, and is employed part-time as a technician in the Foreign Language Department, Pasadena City College. This will record a reinterview with him for his recollection of a specific meeting with SIRHAN B. SIRHAN on May 2, 1968.

MARCOVECCHIO recalled the meeting principally because of the fact that it ended in a trip to the "Hi Life", a local bar which features topless dancers. MARCOVECCHIO made it quite explicit that he has a strong and abiding interest in "broad", which he feels is very much in keeping with his Latin background (Argentina).

MARCOVECCHIO recalled the incident of his meeting with SIRHAN on May 2, 1968, as follows:

It was early in the evening, when MARCOVECCHIO and a close personal friend, IVAN GARCIA, were leaving Pasadena City College following a late afternoon class. They decided to stop at Bob's Restaurant, which adjoins the campus at Pasadena City College, for a cup of coffee. In the restaurant, they met SIRHAN with another individual who was introduced to them as WALTER CROWE. MARCOVECCHIO has no clear recollection of CROWE except that he was from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and did not talk very much. What conversation there was, MARCOVECCHIO said, was "broad". "We never talked politics". The conversation lead to a trip to the "Hi Life", a beer parlor a block away. Here, they sat and had a couple of pitchers of beer. MARCOVECCHIO does not recall that the beer caused CROWE to say anything more nor did it change the level or focus of the conversation.

After an hour or so of this, MARCOVECCHIO and IVAN GARCIA left together in MARCOVECCHIO's car. MARCOVECCHIO said he has never seen CROWE again and saw SIRHAN once again later at Pasadena City College on the date of the assassination of Senator KENNEDY, however, he did not see him to speak to.

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On 4/18/69 at Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA J. ROBERT SULLIVAN and
SA PHILIP J. REILLY/PJR/lmt Date dictated 4/18/69

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MARCOVECCHIO said that he is almost positive that there was no other person present in the group other than those he met described above.

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SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

Regarding the mutual friends of Crowe and Sirhan, namely Charles Krill, Lou Bennett, Walter Hahn, and Gordon Wear, there follows the results of interview with Chester Krill, who describes himself as having known both Sirhan and Crowe.

Crowe during interview advised that he does not know Bennett, Hahn, or Wear and did not know why he had mentioned these names during interview with the LAPD.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 3/12/69

CHESTER CRILL, age 22, a recording musician who resides at 397 East Villa, Pasadena, California, furnished the following information concerning his association with SIRHAN B. SIRHAN, WALTER S. CROWE, Jr., and THOMAS GOOD.

CRILL said he has known CROWE and SIRHAN since they were seniors at Elliott Junior High School in Pasadena and later during high school years and at Pasadena City College.

During the early years of their association, CRILL lived at 1637 North Holliston, WALTER CROWE lived in the immediate neighborhood and SIRHAN lived about one-half mile away. CROWE was the first to pick up an association with SIRHAN because he was interested in Arabic. CRILL's mother wanted him to make friends with SIRHAN because he was a foreigner and she thought he might be interested in attending their church (The Bressee Church of the Nazarene) in Pasadena.

CRILL attended Pasadena High School whereas SIRHAN attended Muir High School so he did not see him too often during high school years but did see him again at Pasadena City College in 1965.

CRILL visited in the SIRHAN home occasionally but SIRHAN did not like having people such as CROWE and another boy named TOM GOOD at his home because they were radical leftist types. Mrs. MARY SIRHAN did not seem to like CRILL too well and as CRILL said, "SIRHAN was never enthusiastic about me."

Through CRILL'S efforts SIRHAN would occasionally come to the Bressee Nazarene Church during his high school years.

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On 3/12/69 at Pasadena, California File # Los Angeles 56-156

by SA PHILIP J. REILLY/rse Date dictated 3/12/69

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CROWE took some pleasure in teasing SIRHAN and once told SIRHAN that CRILL was Jewish. This infuriated SIRHAN and he stopped speaking to CRILL for a period of time until someone told him he had been put on.

As they grew older, CROWE and GOOD became more radical and began to drink. CROWE tried to get CRILL to attend some Du Bois Club parties in Highland Park area and CRILL did attend two but does not recall SIRHAN going to these.

During the high school period, SIRHAN began to work, at first part time and then full time. He also took to drinking with CROWE and others during this period. CRILL broke off relations with CROWE completely when CROWE became intoxicated on one occasion and began making homosexual advances at CRILL.

CRILL said he did not see much of SIRHAN through high school but saw him again in 1965 at Pasadena City College. He said that SIRHAN "was always hanging around the lounge".

CRILL said he was amazed when he heard the news of SIRHAN having mortally wounded Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. He feels certain that he was drunk at the time. He mentioned that SIRHAN did not show the effects of alcohol as other persons did. He became quieter when he had been drinking, CRILL said.

CRILL said it is his feeling that all three persons, SIRHAN, WALTER CROWE and TOM GOOD, were and possibly still are, seriously emotionally disturbed.

CRILL said the names of LOU BENNETT, WALTER HAHN and GORDON WEAR or WEIR, are not familiar to him as friends of SIRHAN or of WALTER CROWE. CRILL indicated that he had known CROWE for ten years and parted friendship with him in 1965.

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CRILL said he had no doubt that CROWE may have tried to influence SIRHAN along Communist Party lines but doubts that he was successful. According to CRILL, CROWE used SIRHAN primarily to learn Arabic and made him the butt of many jibes in some wild political discussions. According to CRILL, CROWE was stealing whiskey from his father during high school and the father, being a heavy drinker, never noticed the loss. GOOD, CRILL said, was another strange type. He read, "all the time", and used to read and drink till he became completely intoxicated. SIRHAN would drink quite a bit with them, CRILL said, but it did not have a noticeable effect on him.

None of this group, CRILL said, with the exception of himself, were at all interested in girls during this period. This, plus their drinking and CROWE's latent homosexual tendencies made him pull away from this group entirely.

CRILL said he did not believe that WALTER CROWE exercised any real influence over SIRHAN insofar as his political thinking was concerned. According to CRILL, SIRHAN was inflexible in his political philosophy and it consisted principally in an unreasonable hatred for Jewish people.

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SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

Source one, who is a friend of Walter Crowe, and who was an associate of his at Pasadena City College (PCC) and at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) advised on April 14, 1969, that Crowe's "friend Bill, the guy that lives at the co-op" is Bill Divale. According to this source, Divale attended PCC with Crowe, is a current member of the Communist Party (CP) and was a member of the CP with Crowe when both were attending UCLA. Source one advised that Crowe terminated CP membership in approximately early fall of 1968.

Source one who is generally knowledgeable of the membership of youth in the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), advised on April 14, 1968, that he has never known Ivan Garcia, Joseph Marcovecchio or Chester Krill to be members of the CP.

The files of the Los Angeles FBI Division contain no information regarding Garcia and Marcovecchio other than that pertaining to captioned matter.

Source one advised on June 24, 1968, that the following individuals were members of the Student Club, SCDCP:

Judy Arraj,
James Berland,
Walter Crowe, -
William Divale, -
Clifford Fried, -
Lucille Fried,
Susan Romo,
Judith Schub,
Jo Wilkinson

There is no information in the files of the Los Angeles FBI Division indicating that other than Walter Crowe, none of the members of the Student Club, SCDCP, were

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SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

acquainted with or had any information regarding Sirhan Bishara Sirhan prior to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on June 5, 1968.

Source one furnished the following autobiographical sketch of Walter Crowe.

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Walter Crowe: A Sketch

I am writing this sketch with my application for Graduate School at UCLA for the coming fall of 1969 in mind. What follows is therefore especially oriented towards explaining the academic side of my personality.

I am a history major. My main interests lie in the direction of modern European history. I am particularly interested in intellectual history, with a focus on the development of socialist movements and ideas. This little autobiography will try to underline those parts of my background which have helped to mature these interests. I hope that any reader of these words would be able to recommend, with reasonable certainty, that I should be given my chance in graduate history.

I was born in Pasadena, California on [REDACTED] at the end of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War. My family was native Californian and provincial. I was never even out of the state, or even out of the south-land more than a dozen times until after my twenty-first birthday. Not that travel is really necessary for those living in God's own country, Southern California.

Neither of my parents went to college. Actually, this is no longer true, my mother just graduated last month from a small private college at the age of 54. To understand my parents, you must remember that they were young and poor during the depression. That fact is what makes them tick. Their

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universe is defined in terms of economic security, upper-middle respectability and affluence. I have a thirty year old sister and a twelve year old brother. My parents raised children and devoted their lives to these values.

My father was born in Porterville, California--a real country town whose economy depended on the surrounding orange groves and which was advertised in a 1909 brochure as: "the only city in California where the Japanese have not been allowed to gain a foothold. The result is that wages have always been at the top price."

My father grew up to admire the then dying economically independent middle class. It was natural for him to see economic independence and hard work as the keys to success and happiness. He wanted to be his own boss, and swallowed the illusion, along with many other post-war Americans (viewing as they did, the boom and the growing war economy), that it is still possible to make it as an "independent" entrepreneur. He borrowed to the hilt and launched his own "fine pitch" instrument gear company--the family headache, which survived twenty years. Our entire family life orbited around the business, its survival and ups and downs.

My home situation provided me with some basis for a good education. It gave me prerequisites for the crystallization, later, of my perception of college, rather than, say, the armed forces, an early job, marriage out of high school and "raising a family", as the most meaningful of the many possibilities and alternatives at my disposal.

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What were these things that so influenced me? First of all were the expectations--I was expected to go to college and become some sort of an engineer or scientist. A second factor were the books in our house and the fact that regular reading did go on there, so that the television didn't have a complete monopoly on our mental life. Our library contained such books as: The Encyclopaedia Britanica, The World Book Encyclopedia, a set of Historial Tales, a set of the works of Washington Irving, etc.

I am sure that I identified with the past from an early age. Every culture idealizes its history as something sacred--when "men were really men" etc. Our family was never really religious. Religion was just not discussed or otherwise a real matter of concern. Both my parents had a knowledge of western history. I remember my father reading Irving's Life of George Washington and The Voyages of Christopher Columbus. He used this kind of history the way some people fall back on the Bible. What Washington had done in such and such a situation provided a moral, which might somehow be applied to the running of the business.

On one side of the family were my grandparents' stories about growing up in California in the last century. On the other side were my grandmother's wild, senile tales of her life as a nurse during the building of the Panama Canal. I believe that the past represented security to me, as something more agreeable than the present, because it seemed ideal rather than mundane.

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When I was in grade school, I remember some of my friends being paid by their parents to read so many books and for getting high grades. I considered most of my friends to be intelligent and looked up to them for getting better grades than me. Yet in almost every case, once they outgrew the age when parental pressure could still be effective, their grades fell down and they went straight to work after high school. I realize now that I did have other motivations besides parental pressure. My ego was bound up, from an early age, with what went on in the classroom. I was the smallest boy in my classes right up through high school. I had a bad right eye and wore glasses from the first grade on. As a result, I felt somewhat physically inadequate and soon gave up trying to compete with my peers in sports. As a compensation, I became pedantic in the classroom, and enjoyed showing off my brains.

I was mainly interested in two things up to high school: science and history. A few of the books I remember going through in elementary school illustrate this. I did a lot of reading from the Landmark historical series for children. I also particularly remember a couple of other children's pictorial histories--one of France and one of England. On the scientific side, I was accumulating a chemistry laboratory, which did not stop growing until I was in high school. After Sputnik, I was swept up in the amateur rocketry fad, and also dug making small backyard hot air balloons. In junior high school, I and my friends were typical "boy inventors", as the names of some of my books indicate. There was a four volume 1915 edition of

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The Boy Mechanic, which contained plans for building your own hang-glider, which I always dreamed of constructing. There was also The Boy Electrician and The Boy Engineer, both written in the thirties, but still in print. My friends and I built two illegal Marconi type spark-gap transmitters, using model-A ignition coils. We built a good kiln and a screw type printing press, which would not, however, print clearly.

What I have described here is growth--my growth. These books and experiments and inventions attest to my motivation to inquire. They represent archeological evidence, debris below the surface; upon which my adult personality is being constructed. Somewhere in high school I lost interest in science. My mood, however, was still one of inquiry. But my feelings were beginning to change--there was a greater sense of disappointment and hostility to my surroundings, which is perhaps why I gave up science, supposedly man's great hope, for politics; political enquiry and criticism.

Adolescence is supposed to be a time of troubles for everyone, and mine was certainly that for me. I wish I could attribute all this "growth" to some positive aspect of my personality, such as "character." But I believe that it was really the result of a lot of insecurity about not being able to really fit the teenage image. High school and junior high school appeared to me like a giant "in-group" composed of people who were hustling or were trying to hustle campus social circles for two things: women and prestige. The people who I associated with generally didn't give a hell about the

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class "prom", resented the whole football team and class President and were trying to tune-out "high school U.S.A." as fast as possible.

Among the new friends that I made in my first year of high school were several politically aware liberals, who influenced me strongly. That was the year of the 1960 Presidential election, which was my first real political experience. I became acquainted with all the liberal magazines--New Republic, Nation, Frontier, Commentary, etc. The main source of this new political literature, previously unknown to me, was the American Friends Service Committee Office in Pasadena, who maintained a lending library. I attended meetings of the Young Democrats in the local Friends Meeting House, but decided not to join that organization.

At this time I can remember becoming aware of a sense of frustration due to the fact that a lot of my school work, such as the necessity to take algebra and geometry, interfered with my own education. My teachers noted that I read a lot, and my parents were pleased because "It keeps him off the streets." They did not mind seeing me read The Thirty Years War, by C.V. Wedgwood or Hellas, A Short History of Greece, C. Robinson. They became hostile and began to worry about me when I brought political literature home, however. As examples, I remember a pamphlet on socialism by Erich From, and books by H. Stuart Hughes and William O. Douglas--all very harmless. For a while I was a member of a U.N. Club on campus and wrote an article, in the eleventh grade, on why people shouldn't say the Pledge

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of Allegiance for a short-lived (three issues) underground campus paper, called The Opinion. While I enjoyed the shock-effect I could produce in classes and among friends by arguing such issues as the Pledge, I was surprised when people I knew began referring to me as a "Communist", which I certainly wasn't. How things have changed! A young man in high school today would never be called a Communist for arguing against nationalism and for supporting the U.N. That was only eight years ago!

In my last year of high school I made my most important intellectual discovery--C. Wright Mills. I read his book, Listen Yankee and became a supporter of the Cuban Revolution. In an opinion poll for the school newspaper, I described the Cuban Revolution as "an independent socialist revolution . . . which will determine its own destiny outside of either bloc." Next I read Mills' The Causes of World War Three, and bought myself a ban-the-bomb button. I and the most political of my friends, who influenced me the most, practically hero-worshipped Mills, and tape recorded a two hour program off of KPPK on Mills' life by Saul Landau, his secretary. Two periodicals, both now defunct, were originally intended to continue Mills' work: Root and Branch and Studies on the Left. Mills showed us the basic relevance of radical politics, and predicted the development of a New Left in America.

He explained that private problems are not really private problems at all, but are actually public issues, confronting privatized, compartmentalized and powerless individuals.

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These individuals, naturally, can only see great issues as nothing more than the private problems which mess up their lives. Mills taught us that to be radical meant to go to the root of the problems, (rather than merely dealing with just their effects) and to therefore seek fundamental rather than superficial solutions. Mills described the basic problem in American society as the inability of the individual to meaningfully effect or control those institutions with which he is in direct daily contact with and which determine the course of his life. Mills located the root of this problem in the development of elitism (corporate, political and military) in American society.

This seemed to explain our own middle class problems in the same way that Marxism had explained the problems which confronted preceding generations of workingmen--as part of a basic flaw in the whole social system. One of my friends had Mills' photograph framed, like some icon, on his bedroom wall.

My twelfth grade World History class was another really meaningful experience. It helped me to acquire analytical tools and notions that I did not have before this. Also, this course was the first which got me beyond the "history as-memorization-of-facts" syndrome. Rather than just recounting facts, we studied history from the standpoint of the questions and problems which it poses to the historian today.

The main problem which we studied was the "economic origins of the French Revolution." We began this study using one of the Ashurst booklets entitled: "The Economic Origins of the French

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Revolution." This booklet consisted of selections from authors in the field who held conflicting opinions on this subject. We began by reading and mastering each of these selections. I still remember our characterizations of some of these authors: Mathiez--the "Marxist view," Michelet--a "Romantic view," Lefevre--"political liberalism." The end of the book contained essays attacking these earlier authors and putting forth a "many equally-important factors" explanation of the problem.

After this, we began our own debate on the origins of the French Revolution. Using a mimeographed map of France showing pre-1789 provinces, we examined the harvests in each of these provinces for the century. With this we attacked Michelet's interpretation of the revolution as a result of increasing economic recession. It was found that the worst harvest years occurred earlier in the century, for example. We also attacked Mathiez's interpretation of bourgeois economic ascendancy as the factor compelling the need for a revolution against the nobility and crown. We found that the main growth of the merchant and manufacturing bourgeoisie came in the 17th century. We found that the class composition of the signers of the Tennis Court Oath revealed that the clergy and new nobility played key roles--indicating that either a political nodal point in the Revolution had to be seen as the work of "mixed class types", or the term "class" itself could not be regarded as politically meaningful.

In the second semester we did shorter studies on the English

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Civil War and the Origins of World War One. Our teacher attempted to show us how to recognize generalizations and how to attack them. He stressed the complexity of each problem. He wanted us to learn how to ask significant questions, rather than how to provide pat answers. Our examination was an individual study. Mine was based on Lefebure's book, The Coming of the French Revolution. My grade was based on my ability to dissect, debate and raise questions about Lefebure's interpretation. Later on, when I was in the University, I began to react negatively to this "many equally-important factors" approach. Not to its substance, but to its sum--to what it added up to. It seemed to me that it was a part of an overall political neutralization of intellectuals in this society. It appeared to be so totally eclectic and agnostic as to be irrelevant and meaningless in terms of the contemporary world.

That summer I enrolled in Pasadena City College "Freedom Summer", 1963, was the summer in which the Civil Rights movement ceased to be a movement composed of militant minority and became a "mass" movement of the Negro community. It was at this time that I discovered "the movement". Up to then I had only read about such things as voter registration in the South, Selma, Alabama and S.N.C.C. But now the Civil Rights Movement had arrived in Los Angeles and was available to me. I went on three Civil Rights marches that summer in Los Angeles and on one in Pasadena. This was not easy for me to do and marked a real turning point in my development. Teachers and students I knew in school acted as if I were engaged in

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some kind of deviate behavior. My parents were becoming increasingly antagonistic, fearful and racist. As a middle-class person, I also had distinct feelings that politics wasn't properly something you parade around and force on people--it was something involving private opinion and personal preference. That summer I worked through a lot of my feelings about being stigmatized and about political expression.

In junior college, political activity was the basis for my social life. It was also a catalyst for my formal education in school. It meant that I always had my own little going "intellectual concern" and intellectual life, based on my social interaction with my peers (which was mainly political activity and discussion). The fact that my private and social lives had some intellectual kernel made me more open to and interested in my school work--unlike many other students whose social and private lives were almost totally non-intellectual.

At this time I began reading several new political publications such as Studies On the Left, The New Left Review and Root and Branch, all publications devoted to developing a new socialist analysis of contemporary capitalism. I was continuing my own private study of French and was wading through Albert Camus' L'homme revolte, which took me a year to finish. I was taking Spanish in school and reading a Mexican political journal called Panarenas. I had been interested in Arab culture and politics since high school and began studying the Arabic language in extension school. My first year at P.C.C. I was part of a left clique within the campus Young Democrats

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and was treasurer of that organization that year. I read

Mills' three most important books: The Power Elite, White Collar and The Sociological Imagination. In this last book, Mills described his notebooks, in which his personal and intellectual life merged. He said that topics would begin to arise out of these writings, and that as he began to subdivide them and develop them, "releases" or more or less self-contained areas of study would emerge. He described his books as "releases" from these notebooks.

The notebook which I kept in junior college helped me to clarify and develop a lot of the ideas I was in contact with at that time. It also became a place where I recorded a lot of good information and analysis from the books I read. After junior college I had little time for this, and contented myself with filing notes from books I read in it.

In my second year at P.C.C. I joined Students for a Democratic Society and began attending their meetings in Los Angeles. The most important things I read at that time included Paul Baran's Political Economy of Growth, Herbert Marcuse's One Dimensional Man, Reason and Revolution and Eros and Civilization and also, two volumes from Issac Deutscher's trilogy on the life of Trotsky. I had the pleasure of meeting Deutscher, a minor hero of mine, in Berkeley during the Spring 1965 "Vietnam Day" teach-in, where I subjected him to a five minute critique of his books. When my parents found out that I had been in Berkeley, they threw me out of the house for a week.

The Free Speech Movement in Berkeley, the effectiveness

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of direct confrontation and the moral strength ~~the committee~~ positions in the Civil Rights and Anti-War Movements then enjoyed were compelling reasons for the tiny left-wing at P.C.C. to take action at that time. We failed to realize that generations and years of organizing had gone into politicizing the Berkeley campus as a prerequisite for the movement there. We formed an Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination at P.C.C. around the issue of the selection of the Rose Queen and Court which was held on campus every year (no minority group person had ever been included in the court in over seventy years of Tournament of Roses Parades.) We began leafletting and organizing for a sit-in, and announced a date. The response was so poor that we would have given up except for one thing--the Administration made the same mistake as we. The administration also assumed that this was Berkeley, that the campus was seething with discontent. They moved quickly to head off a confrontation and negotiated with the Committee for the entire next semester. The Tournament of Roses Association, with pressure from the school administration eventually removed the control from the campus.

Then I was accepted into UCLA. On my first trip to the campus I got lost and ended up on the Pacific Coast Highway going north. I wandered around the perimeter of the campus for two hours before I finally gave up and asked somebody where the Administration Building was. Then, there were all those forms and cards I had to fill in to be admitted! I took all history classes my first two semesters at UCLA. I was frankly

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

disappointed because all these, with the exception of the courses on Intellectual and Cultural history of Europe, were purely empirical in approach and "dry as dust" in content. I remember a paper I wrote called: The Beginnings of the Middle Ages Under Rome. It was not, of course, good scholarship. I explained the transition from the old to the new society using crude economic determinism. But for me it was a real educational experience. My professor's reaction surprised me. He wanted to discourage me from that kind of analysis and would have preferred a more factual paper on a better defined topic such as "Arrianism."

My classes in Cultural and Intellectual History lived up to my expectations for three reasons: The first was the content of the courses. In order to understand how cultural change had arisen, how certain ideas had come to the fore in lieu of others, the kind of wholistic social analysis which my political background had made me used to was required. Secondly, the rise of the secular bourgeois culture and the estrangement on the intellectual from that culture were themes with which I could identify. The selection of reading was broad enough so that I could pick and choose and find something I was really interested in. I also enjoyed the fact that we were not expected to parrot the teacher, but were allowed to go on our own hook and to develop our own explanations.

Even though most of my expectations were disappointed, I stayed in history, which only goes to show that one good experience can outweigh ten bad ones. And what were my ex-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

pectations? First of all, I saw history as a way of thinking, a style of analysis based on facts, rather than the mere compilation of facts. Mills called history "the shank of all other thought." Sociology, political science, philosophy etc., if they are to be meaningful, coherent and relevant in terms of the present must carry on their discussions in terms of an historical rather than an a-historical framework. If not, they tend to degenerate into irrelevant statistical micro-studies, or abstract, non-historical "Grand Theories." Secondly, it seemed to me that history becomes most coherent and understandable to the present, when it is based on a comparative method of analysis (of defined historical entities, such as epochs, cultures, events, etc.) It seemed to me that an historical entity could be best understood, defined and made meaningful not as a compartmentalized and isolated unit of study, but rather only in the light of a much broader historical context. If history is "the shank" of other knowledge, it should exist for the enrichment of other areas of human knowledge, rather than for its own sake. I felt that what I was being taught was a "history for its own sake," whose sole justification was that for the historian as an individual; it was more satisfying than fiction or poetry.

That year I was also attending an experimental school at night, organized by several political groups in Los Angeles, called the "New Left School." Outside of a couple of books I had read, this was my first real exposure to Marxism. I took two "fundamentals" courses on Marxism-Leninism, and a third on

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Marxist philosophy. My attitude towards Marxism remains the same now as it did then. Despite its numerous shortcomings, as an ideology it provides a reasonably accurate picture of reality and has proved an effective tool for political action. It is the starting point for socialist politics--it can only be transcended by being developed and enriched. It cannot be dismissed, because it is more than a theory--it is a political reality. Marxism has best been characterized as a "research strategy". It is this because it provides us with more questions than answers, which is to say that it is more than a starting-point for our thought--it gives us a direction also.

That spring of 1966 I joined the W.F.B. DuBois Clubs in Los Angeles, and became active in their drive to support the Delano grape strike. I had my first taste of "civil disobedience" trying to stop grape trucks from Delano from unloading in Los Angeles. At this time I was also busy in Pasadena S.D.S., helping edit the chapter newsletter, as well as taking part in demonstrations at our local draft board, Rose Queen Ball and leafletting draft ranking exams.

In the summer I went to the national Du Bois Clubs convention in Chicago and on returning home I moved to a West Los Angeles apartment. I read Sartre's Being and Nothingness and volume #1 of Capital---both of which were, of course, tremendous influences on my thinking.

The next school year at UCLA I became active in the Bruin Du Bois Club. The Du Bois Clubs were at this time in the process of being red-baited out of existence. I was chairman of the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bruin Du Bois Club for a semester, but due to a combination of lack of political talent at leadership on my part, and the suspicion with which the Du Bois Clubs were regarded in all quarters (including the Movement), the chapter was unable to maintain the kind of political initiative and leadership that it had shown the year before. By the end of the year we dissolved the chapter and joined VDC-SDS, at that time the most important radical organization on campus.

I mentioned earlier that my history classes had left me with some unfulfilled expectations. As a result, I tried to stay away from history classes, and enrolled in courses in other departments which seemed more significant to me. I took classes which involved theory and the history of theory in several fields: Development of sociological theory, history of economic theory, graduate and a political science seminar on socialism and, later, some philosophy. Economics and philosophy were difficult for me because of a lack of background. In all of these courses my thinking arose out of my own private dialogue between Marxism and the new ideas I was encountering. This was especially so in my course on History and Historians, where I directly debated, in my paper and final exam for the course, the views of history presented to us from the best Marxist position which I could muster.

I had been working since moving to Los Angeles the year before. I first worked for the Campus Parking Service as a lot attendant, and later worked as a lab assistant in the ceramics department. My parents had at first given me some support from

home, but were later unable to contribute any ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ towards my education. As a result, I was continually pressed for money. I did not want to borrow from the school because I couldn't stand the idea of being in debt--as my father had been for as long as I could remember. For a while I lived on the cheapest foods: beans, rice and potatoes. For a couple of months I was cooking some cheap meat, which I had actually begun to enjoy, until I learned to my horror I had been eating what was actually an expensive dog-food, which the store had failed to label.

The end result of this was that I moved into the University Co-operative Housing, where I could live cheaply and eat well. I soon fitted into the atmosphere at the Co-op, which pretends to be non-conformist. I began experimenting with drugs, had my first steady girl friend and went through three pairs of roommates, who could not stand my old jazz collection and refused to live in a room with Lenin, Trotsky and Marx staring down from their frames on the wall.

I was not as involved in political activity as I had been the previous year. Over the summer I leafleted the Army induction center about once a week, helped form a Peace Committee at the Co-op, and participated in a series of mass anti-war demonstrations, such as the one on June 23rd at Century City. The previous year I had become involved in Civil Disobedience on campus when I sat-in twice in the campus Job Placement Center to protest the presence of Dow Chemical Corp. recruiters on campus. The following year I sat-in twice again in the Job

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Placement Center and once in the Administration Building along with S.D.S.--V.D.C. On one occasion I "went limp" and was carried out by campus police.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As I entered my fifth year since leaving high school, I felt a sense of crisis about the future. I had always avoided making long range plans and really had no idea what I would do with my degree. On the one hand, having never really worked and feeling that I had not really trained myself to do anything except continue to be a student, the idea of graduation frightened me. I was tempted to postpone the inevitable confrontation with the "outside" world, and continue straight into graduate school. I didn't for two reasons. The first was that my draft board was actively trying to draft me, as I had not applied for or accepted a Student Deferment. So I had to live with the fact that time was "running out." I eventually confronted this problem directly, after I graduated, and applied for a I-O Conscientious Objector deferment. I wrote the Draft Board a 35 page essay called: "Is Humanism A Religion?" The answer to that question is "yes", and this is what I based my appeal on. I was eventually allowed a personal interview with the local board, in which I frankly explained my views on world socialism and U.S. imperialism. I have never heard from my draft board since then.

If remaining in the University was becoming an escape, it was more and more an ineffective one. There was a feeling of inertia about the whole student life style. It is totally future oriented--the books, exams and studies have no direct

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

meaning to us in the here and now. As part of our training, all that stuff only has any real function in our lives after graduation. I would expend great amounts of my energies in school, and yet I couldn't find any perceptible change, enrichment or new direction in my life as an immediate result.

The results were always postponed until after graduation or until after I had become a scholar or had completed so many units. You have the feeling you weren't really living; just waiting. I was compelled to do so many assignments, and yet afterwards I had the feeling that I had not really done anything at all.

All of these things were reflected in my last quarter of work. I took a political science course on Communist political theory and a philosophy course on existentialism--both classes which a year before I would have jumped into enthusiastically. Instead, I could hardly bring myself to do anything. I did not even attend either class for a month and a half.

At the end of the quarter, my petition to graduate was accepted. I had made my choice--I had decided that my life as a would-be student trouble-maker was growing stale and that I would need new experiences in order to continue to mature. In April of 1968, mustering a little self-confidence, I applied for a job as social worker in South L.A. and was hired.

Since that time I have been working in the Aid to the Totally Disabled program helping, in the Department's words "people mentally or physically disabled for competitive employment to meet their basic living needs." This job has helped me to

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

accept, understand and deal with people who generally have nothing going for them in their own lives. It has also helped me to accept and understand myself a little more, and to perceive some of the advantages that luck has thrown my way.

I remember in Eugene Weber's class on Intellectual History his continual use of the term "this game we play," to describe himself as an intellectual. At the time I enjoyed this cynicism because it seemed frank and it seemed to cut through much of the pretentiousness one sees in teachers. That was a nice way of saying: "it's all really meaningless after all." I had this same feeling about my own interests in politics, history and theory and so I became dissatisfied. I could not justify playing a game, and with luck, some day ending up in front of a classroom as a bad entertainer (there is nothing implied about my former teachers in that comment.) I realize now that my interests are not a game; they are one of my unique assets. I have learned from my clients that many people are lucky if they can simply make it through the life-trip sane and in functioning health. After a year of working on a well-paying job with white collar people, I have discovered that anyone who has interests and a motivation that is self-enriching outside of the rat-race to get comfort and a little recognition, (and who is in a position to follow through, to gain a greater perception of the world, history, events or one's self), is extremely fortunate. I think that the role of the intellectual does justify itself for the simple reason that meaning comes into our world in only one way--as we perceive and understand it. It is much

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

more difficult to justify the role of a working person who does things all day whose consequences and meaning he cannot really understand. Intellectual pursuits are not games--they are real life and they are possibly the most important aspect of life for the individuals concerned. It is true that the intellectual is often irrelevant to what is really happening--socially, politically, etc. What is important, however, is that the intellectual can be relevant if he decides to be, whereas people in other roles are a hundred times less likely to even ever confront that choice. For these reasons, I hope to be able to continue the pursuit of what I have discovered are basic and real interests for me, in history and especially in intellectual history. In doing this, I feel that I have made a very important choice.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

On March 4, 1969, source two, who is knowledgeable of high-level CP, USA activity in New York City and also phases of leadership activity in the Southern and Northern California Districts, advised that no information was ever received indicating a possible conspiracy involving the CP-USA and/or its members in the assassination of Senator Kennedy. Source does not know Sirhan B. Sirhan, Walter Crowe, or Thomas Good.

Other sources familiar with CP activities throughout the United States have been contacted and advised they had no knowledge of any possible conspiracy between the CP and the assassination of Senator Kennedy.

- 34 * -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
April 24, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LA 56-156

Title SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN

Character

Reference Los Angeles Letterhead Memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FBI

Date: 4/24/69

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)
SUBJECT: KENSALT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 2-18-25

Re Los Angeles airtel 3/4/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) in response to request set forth in memorandum to the Bureau from RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST, Deputy Attorney General, dated 2/25/69, regarding the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY on 6/5/68.

LHM is classified Confidential since disclosure of information attributed to sources one and two could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Source one is LA 4688-S.

Source two is [MM 1070-S*] []

The Bureau is aware that LA 4688-S is being made available to the Department in cases relating to petitions to the Subversive Activities Control Board under provisions of the Internal Security Act, as amended. From investigation in this matter as well as the individual investigations of

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 12)
- 2 - Los Angeles

TJA/gja
(4)

Classified by SP6BJA/MC

Declassify on: OADR 9-8-86

C.N. 255,315

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per _____

56-156-2834

LA 56-156

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the members of the Student Club, SCDCP, it is not felt that any communist conspiracy existed in the relationship between SIRHAN SIRHAN, WALTER CROWE, and the assassination of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY. Interview of the members of this CP club would be of little or no value and may well jeopardize the effectiveness of LA 4688-S in his testimony before the SACB, especially when one of the individuals concerning whom he will testify against is a member of this club, namely CLIFFORD FRIED.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

FROM : SUPERVISOR CHESTER E. ST. VINCENT

SUBJECT: KENSALT

DATE: 4/28/69

On 4/25/69 IRVING MORRIS, telephone 272-6781, who advised he was an attorney, stated he had been retained by the family of KATHY FULMER. He further stated KATHY died 4/8/69 and was the girl in the polka dot dress at the Ambassador on the night of the KENNEDY assassination. MORRIS desired to know whether or not the FBI had any interest in KATHY FULMER, who also went by the names of SUNDY ROSSI and SANDY ROSSI.

A review of Los Angeles indices disclosed no reference other than 56-156.

MORRIS was telephonically informed it did not appear that we have any further interest in FULMER.

ces/mlh
(1) *mlh*

*Investigate
not girl as girl did not exist
see Bureau memo
J*

56-156-2835

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 8 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

2

April 19, 1969

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am a former Time and Life correspondent, the author of a book on Pope John, and a free lance writer currently engaged in writing a book on the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

I have reason to believe that I am writing the book on the assassination because, to get the facts I needed, I managed to attain a unique position: I became an investigator for the defense.

In that role, it became necessary for me to engage in long interviews with Sirhan, to work in close cooperation with the psychologists and psychiatrists in the case, and, of course, with the lawyers. None of these people, I am happy to say, tried to "concoct" a defense; they probably prejudged the case a little bit, as most of the nation did, with the preliminary notion that Sirhan had to be nutty to kill a Kennedy in cold blood in the middle of a crowded hotel pantry and leave a notebook behind saying he intended to do it. The lawyers and the doctors were interested in getting to that portion of the truth they could use in the defense of Sirhan and then in presenting that truth fairly before judge and jury. I was happy to help them in that because at the same time I was helping myself gather material for my book.

On order to write the best possible book, however, I feel I should get other points of view. I would like the FBI to consider helping me with information and some evaluation.

1) Information: I'd like to know how the FBI went into action, who got the word first, where you were when the news came, what orders you gave, who carried them out and how. It is a part of the story which I imagine the F.B.I. would not want me to overlook.

2) Evaluation: I wonder what your investigators think about certain clues which point toward a conspiracy. I am not entirely convinced that Sirhan wasn't put up to this by someone else and I have a few good reasons why I think so. Since I have talked to Sirhan and your people haven't, I assume my reasons might bear some examination. Maybe the FBI has checked out certain areas. If so, fine. I'd like to know, if not for publication, at least for background, so I do not make imply that there is a need for "further investigation" into what has already been well investigated.

Sincerely,

Robt Kaiser
Robert Blair Kaiser

(213) 467-9546

ROBERT B. KAISER
2762 Woodshire
Hollywood, Calif. 90028

56-156-2836

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 1969	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☒ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date: 4/25/69

RE:

REBECCA FOGEL

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY SP-6 BJA/ur

C.N. 255,315

56-156

SEARCHED ☒	INDEXED ☒
SERIALIZED ☒	FILED ☒
APR 29 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

April 29, 1969

Mr. Robert Blair Kaiser
2762 Woodshire
Hollywood, California 90028

Robert B Kaiser
56-156-H-611
56-156-X-1-934
56-156-E-2-11
+ Robert Kaiser

Dear Mr. Kaiser:

Your letter of April 19, 1969, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

In reference to your inquiry, the files of the FBI are confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice, and it will not be possible to furnish the information regarding Sirhan Bishara Sirhan you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure)

56-156-2837

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 1969	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

LeGuinness *L*
group - not for P&D

Date: 4-15-69

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile :)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(163-919)

Title REBECCA FOGEL	Character FPC Reference Ottawa R/S 2-11-69.
-----------------------------------	--

Enclosed are the following communications received from the RCMP: **Two copies of**
RCMP report dated 4-8-69.

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9-8-84 BY G-1 BJA/KC
 C.N. 255, 3/5

Dissemination

- ☒ May be made as received
☐ May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
☐ May not be made without further clearance with RCMP

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Status with this office:

- ☒ RUC
☐ Pending
2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
MLI:jhc
(2)

Do not write in space below	
56-156-2838	
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....	
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....	
APR 29 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Key to prior records

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA

RCMP
GRC 6880

C 237
REV. 1-4-66

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION	DATE	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
	"A"	8 APR 69	
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION		
	Ottawa		HQ-702-Q-2-1301
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT		69A-702-10
	Ottawa G.I.S.		69-702-2(GIS)

RE:
OBJET:

Rebecca FOGEL
Enquiry Re:

8 APR 69

1. Mr. Terry MOSES of Manpower and Immigration was contacted. It was learned that FOGEL was ordered deported at a Special Enquiry held on 3 APR 69. FOGEL appealed the deportation order. MOSES stated that FOGEL would come before the Appeal Board in approximately three months.

S.U.I.

D.D. 31 JUL 69

C.J. Stienwandt Cst.
(C.J. Stienwandt)#23245

(J.S.W.) S/Sgt.
N.C.O. 1/c G.I.S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY G-1 BJA/KR

C.N. 255, 315

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BE ADDRESSED:
THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA 7, CANADA



TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE DOIT
ÊTRE ADRESSÉE COMME SUIT:
LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA 7, CANADA

HEADQUARTERS - DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

YOUR NO.
VOTRE N°

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

OUR NO. HQ-702-Q-2-1301
NOTRE N°

February 7, 1969

Mr. Moss Lee Innes,
c/o United States Embassy,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Rebecca FOGEL

1. Attached are copies of "A" Division report dated January 24, 1969, with letter referred to therein which may be of interest to the bureau.
2. We will advise you further on the deportation aspect relating to this individual.

M. P. G. Perry, Insp.,
A/Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch.

Encl.

"A" DIVISION

69-A-702-10

OTTAWA, 28 JAN 69.

NGO i/c G.I.S.

re: Rebecca FOGEL - (DB: 19 OCT 30)

Enquiry re:

.....;

1. Your report dated 24 JAN 69 is acknowledged.
2. It is noted that the Department of Manpower and Immigration will conduct an enquiry into FOGEL's case on 10 FEB 69. Please report the outcome of this enquiry. Should FOGEL not be deported, please submit forms C-55 in the usual manner, together with a photograph.

S.U.I.

DD: 18 FEB 69

J.B. GIROUX, Insp.
Comdg. Ottawa S/Div.

cc CO "A" together with
G.I.S. report dated
24 JAN 69.

ENCLOSURE

OTHER FILE REFERENCES: REF. AUTRES DOSSIERS:	DIVISION "A"	DATE 24 JAN	RCMP FILE REFERENCES: REF. DOSSIERS GRC:
	SUB-DIVISION - SOUS-DIVISION Ottawa		
	DETACHMENT - DETACHEMENT G.I.S.		

CARDED 37

69-702-2 (GIS)

69-A-702-16

RE:
OBJET:

✓ Rebecca FOGEL - (DD: 10 OCT 30)
Enquiry Re:

CARDED = 25

HQ. 702-Q-2-1301

NO RECORD
JAN 30 1969
CIS INDEX

20 JAN 69

1. An enquiry was instituted as a result of information being received from Protective Sub/Division that an unidentified person was carrying a placard on Parliament Hill bearing the following: "TRUDEAU who is blackmailing you? Why do you permit the R.C.M.P. to tap my phone and intercept my mail? It is illegal."

2. I made a patrol to Parliament Hill at approximately 11:45 a.m. where I met a Miss Rebecca FOGEL, 154 Rochester St., Ottawa, Ontario. Immediately upon hearing her speak, I recognized her voice as that of a person whom I had heard on the program "Green Line" on Radio Station CFRA in Ottawa. When asked whether she had been on the program, she stated she had. On this program she had stated that the F.B.I. were responsible for the assassinations of John and Robert KENNEDY and Dr. Martin Luther KING and also that she had known the assassins in all three cases because they had frequented the same bar as she had in New Orleans. She gave her former American address as being 2323 South Carrolton, New Orleans, U.S.A.

3. She stated that the R.C.M.P. are harassing her and trying to prevent her from making statements concerning the F.B.I. and their relation with the assassinations.

4. She also stated that the R.C.M.P. have intercepted her mail and that two letters she had received had been opened by unknown persons. She said that she had been advised by Post Office officials that the R.C.M.P. have the right to stop the delivery of mail. In speaking with her, I learned that she was planning to see a Mr. CLAIRE, an employee of the Post Office on Besserer Street this date at 1:30 p.m. with regard to the non-delivery of her mail.

5. According to FOGEL, the R.C.M.P. are responsible for tapping her telephone line. She stated that Steven PATRICK who appears on the C.B.C. Television Program "Something Else" has verified that her telephone is being tapped.

NO RECORD - C I L ...2

Checked by N

C.P.

Date 27-1-69

RE.
OBJET:

PAGE 2

Rebecca FOGEL - (DB: 10 OCT 30)
Enquiry re:

69-702-2 (GIS)

23 JAN 69

6. I interviewed a Mr. Derek CHASE of Radio Station CFRA who has a substantial amount of information regarding FOGEL. In reading CHASE's file on FOGEL it was learned that a Dr. VALOIS, Ottawa General Hospital recommended that FOGEL commit herself for psychiatric treatment. In September she was admitted to Civic Hospital under the supervision of Dr. McKENDRY. CHASE's file indicated that she had attempted to see the Prime Minister but was refused by his office. CHASE also advised that she had been on several radio programs in Montreal and Toronto. It was also learned that FOGEL is subject of Manpower and Immigration File no. 235-42605 and that she had sent a five page letter to the Prime Minister, a copy of this letter being held by a Mr. L. COLETTI of the above Department.

7. I spoke with Mr. COLETTI, of Manpower and Immigration, 71 Bank St., Phone 2-5377 where I learned that she had entered Canada on 1 SEP 68 and applied for Landed Immigrant Status on 27 SEP 68. According to COLETTI she has come to Canada for her own safety. She feels that if she would remain in the U.S.A., the F.B.I. would quietly dispose of her because of the statements she has made about the assassinations.

8. FOGEL does not qualify for Citizenship according to the point system under which immigrants are rated by Manpower and Immigration. She has been asked to leave Canada by Manpower and Immigration on two separate occasions, but has refused, consequently a special inquiry has been set for 10 FEB 69 at 1:00 p.m.

9. In the event that FOGEL is not deported, which is highly unlikely, a photo will be obtained and she will be made subject of the yellow coded Gazette cards.

10. Copy of the letter which was written to the Prime Minister is attached for information purposes. This letter explains her actions in the U.S.A. and her reason for being in Canada.

CONCLUDED HERE:

C.J. Stienwandt Cst.
(C.J. Stienwandt) #23245

(J.S.N.) S/Sgt.
N.C.O. i/c G.I.S.

Miss Rebecca Taylor
33 Franklin Avenue
Ottawa 4 Canada
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
FILE CHECK

Min's Office N.P.M.
H.Q. H.C. 12/15/55
Date 27-9-68

Dear Mr. ¹³Pringle Minister,

I am an American citizen who has come to Canada with hopes that you will not only grant me political asylum but eventually Canadian citizenship as I wish to renounce my American status.

ck
EA-ccpno
Dm
201436000
I in July of 1948 I went to your embassy in Washington and spoke to an aide named Mr. Adams. I explained why it was necessary for me to leave my country and put it all in writing - Before speaking with Mr. Adams - I called Mr. Ritchie and told him all about my problem - He in turn referred me to a Mr. Henry who said Mr. Adams could and would handle this situation.

I grant you that Mr. Adams did take my state but I can assure you sir, I never again heard from him - It is my belief that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contacted him and convinced him that I was mentally deranged or else he was lied. This was a necessary move in a military sense - What I am implying is that it was quite possible Mr. Adams was told that aiding me in any way could prove embarrassing to the Canadian Govt - and he would far more benefit his country by choosing to ignore this situation rather than bring it to the attention

7. Administration

To clarify what this is all about I will try and explain briefly just what has transpired -

While working for the U.S. Federal Govt. as a post office clerk. I made highly inflammatory state ments against Mr. J. Edgar Hoover - Pres. Lyndon Johnson and the entire stand of the present administration on the Viet Nam War - as I am very much against the part the United States has played in destroying the Vietnamese people -

I stated quite frankly and openly in the presence of superiors and other post office personnel that I felt this administration was geared for murder not only for what they were doing in Viet Nam but because they had authorized and perpetrated the murder of the late President John F. Kennedy -

I went on to explain that they wanted Mr. Kennedy dead for three very major reasons:

- ① He had publicly stated he was going to remove Mr. Hoover on his 70th birthday -
- ② He was going to remove the oil depletion tax concession that enabled a personal friend of Mr. Hoover's named Mr. H. L. Hunt to pay several hundred dollars ^{more tax} annually on a billion

do this a year income.

③ and because he was getting to a point where he realized our position in the Viet Nam war was morally and ethically wrong plus economically unfeasible - and intended to put a halt to it -

It was after having made these state ments and circulating a petition to impeach Gov. Ronald Reagan (a detestable man in my estimation) that I was ordered to do heavy lifting of mail sacks by my self - I did as I was told and while lifting the sacks I ruptured a disc in the lower lumbar region -

The Fed. Govt. acknowledged the injury was sustained in the line of duty and awarded me a monthly compensation check. But refused me any medical aid and side the use of habit forming Pain Killers.

When I refused to use these drugs my compensation check was held up for ten weeks and it was only when I went to Congress man Philip Burton's office for help - were they released after a call was put through by him - Since then I have ^{been} systematically denied medical treatment for my injury and other illness that have come as a result of lack of proper medical attention.

In June of 1968 I went to Washington to protest the treatment I had been ~~seeing~~ receiving and to have my ^{injury} compensation award rectified as -

was not the correct amount

While I was there I tried to give evidence of a meeting that had taken place in which I encountered Sirhan Bishara Sirhan - I felt the situation that had occurred at that time warranted some investigation - But when I tried to speak to various officials I was told to forget it and to mind my own business or there would be trouble

Ever since the murders of Rev. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy I have been contending that they were murdered by the same people for almost the same reasons that John F. Kennedy was killed - I was particularly of this as far as Senator Kennedy went because of what had transpired during my encounter with Mr. Sirhan

So I put my beliefs in writing and sent them to people whom I hoped would investigate what I had to say, I act accordingly -

After doing so and raising my point of view publicly an agent of the F.B.I. came to my apt. presented credentials showing his name to be a Mr. Channon, ~~and~~ He then proceeded to tell me that unless I stopped saying the things I had been I would be swept off the street and committed to a mental hospital - He also said he felt I was strongly deluded

a. I that he felt I should commit myself -
When I told him I thought if I was stupid
enough to commit myself I'd never get out
alive he told me I could have an accident
if I did not cease making these accusations -

He also assured me I'd get no medical
treatment unless I did commit myself -

Finding he was able to make good his
I went no matter where I went for help
I decided to come to Canada with hopes
that I might get the medical help here -

at present I am a patient at Civic Hospital -
To my knowledge I am being given proper
medical treatment at the moment although
I was refused admission until I saw an ad in the
Ottawa Citizen newspaper requesting medical help -
hoping you will be able to grant me the
political asylum I seek and Canadian citizenship
I respectfully await your decision -

Sincerely yours,
Rebecca Fagel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (175-6) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
(OO: LA)

RE: ~~LARRY DAKER~~
115 Woodland
Dayton, Ohio

Re Indianapolis letter dated 2/5/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are 22 copies of an FD-302 interview of LARRY DAKER, 115 Woodland, Dayton, Ohio.

2 - Los Angeles (Enc. - ^{per}22)
1 - Cincinnati

CWR:jms
(3)

(Handwritten circle with a slash through it)

56-156-2839

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 2 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/1/69

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-62) (RUC)

SUBJECT: KENSALT
OO: LA

Re Portland airtel to Seattle, 4/23/69.

Enclosed are twenty-two (22) of an FD-302 reflecting an interview with JAMES C. BAILEY.

② - Los Angeles (Enc. 22)
1 - Seattle
VPC/djz
(3)

56-156-2840

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 5 1969	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

56-156-2841

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 1961	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
AO Richards	

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

WITH SIRHAN

BY ART KEVIN

EDITORS NOTE: ART KEVIN IS NEWS DIRECTOR OF KHJ RADIO.)

LOS ANGELES(CNS)--NOW THAT THE SIRHAN BISHAR ASIRHAN TRIAL IS OVER, SOME VALID QUESTIONS CAN AND MUST BE ASKED ABOUT SIRHAN'S ALLEGED ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATION BEFORE THE EVENTS OF THAT TRAGIC NIGHT AT THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL.

FOR EXAMPLE, WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO THAT LOCAL MINISTER WHO IMPLIED THAT SIRHAN TRIED TO MAKE HIM PART OF AN ESCAPE PLOT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION?

THE REVEREND, THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY GEORGE T. DAVIS, CLAIMED THAT SHORTLY BEFORE THE KENNEDY MURDER HE PICKED UP THREE HITCHHIKERS, TWO MEN AND A GIRL. THE MINISTER SAID THE GIRL WAS "DIRTY BLONDE".

ONE OF THE TWO MEN HE SAID WAS SIRHAN SIRHAN. THE MINISTER SAID THAT PART OF THEIR CONVERSATION CONCERNED HORSES. HE SAID HE HAD SOME TO SELL AND SIRHAN INDICATED HE WAS INTERESTED IN BUYING ONE OF THEM.

56-156-2841

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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MAY 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
AO Richards	

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

1ST ADD QUESTIONS 255 XXX THEM.

THE MINISTER SAYS HE GAVE SIRHAN HIS TELEPHONE NUMBER AND WAS CONTACTED AND TOLD TO MEET SIRHAN FOR A CASH DEAL ON THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER. THE MINISTER SAID HE WAS TO MEET SIRHAN IN THE PARKING LOT OF THE AMBASSADOR HOTEL RIGHT NEXT TO THE KITCHEN AREA.

THE MINISTER DID NOT KEEP THE APPOINTMENT DUE TO A PREVIOUS COMMITMENT IN OXNARD.

THERE IS ANOTHER MYSTERY CLERIC IN THE MURDER CASE. THIS MAN, WHO TOLD CAMPAIGN WORKERS HIS NAME WAS JAMES MONDELL, WAS WALKING WITH THE KENNEDY GROUP THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER IN THE HOTEL.

HE HAD TOLD SOME OF THE HAPPY CAMPAIGN WORKERS THAT HE WAS A FORMER CATHOLIC PRIEST. AFTER THE SHOTS RANG OUT, THE FORMER PRIEST REPORTEDLY SAID SOME PRAYERS OVER THE FALLEN SENATOR.

MONDELL HAS NOT BEEN SEEN SINCE THE NIGHT OF THE ASSASSINATION, AND NO CATHOLIC ORDER LISTS HIM AS A FORMER PRIEST.

THEN THERE IS LOCAL ANTI-CASTRO LEADER JOSE DUARTE. HE REVEALED THAT HE HAD ATTENDED A PRO-CASTRO MEETING SOMETIME BEFORE THE KENNEDY MURDER AT WHICH HE GOT INTO A NEAR FISTFIGHT WITH SIRHAN SIRHAN.

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

2ND ADD QUESTIONS 255 XXX SIRHAN.

DUARTE SAID THAT SIRHAN ACCUSED HIM OF BEING A C-I-A AGENT WHEN HE SPOKE ILL OF FIDEL CASTRO.

STILL UNEXPLAINED IS THE APPARENT SNIPER ATTAC ON SAIDALLAH SIRHAN, SIRHAN'S OLDEST BROTHER.

SAIDALLAH SAID THAT ON JULY 3, 1968, HE WAS SHOT AT WHILE DRIVING ON A FREEWAY BY UNKNOWN PERSONS IN ANOTHER CAR.

POLICE CONDUCTED AN EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION BUT NEVER REEVEALED THEIR OFFICIAL FINDINGS.

TWO PERSONS THAT HAD SOME CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER ARE NOW DEAD. THEY ARE KATHY FULMER AND CRISPIN CURIEL GONZALES.

GONZALEZ, 17, WAS THE FIRST TO GO. HE WAS FOUND EAD IN HIS JAIL CELL IN JUAREZ, MEXICO, IN EARLY JULY, 1968.

CONZALEZ WAS UNDERGOING PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION. HE WAS ARRESTED AFTER A PASSERBY READ A LETTER THAT HAD FALLEN FROM THE YOUTH'S POCKET IN WHICH HE CLAIMED HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE KENNEDY MURDER HERE IN LOS ANGELES.

GONZALEZ SAID THAT HE HAD MET SIRHAN ONCE AT A LIBRARY IN SANTA MONICA AND THAT THEY HAD DISCUSSED HOW "THE KENNEDY'S WERE GAINING DICTATORIAL POWERS".

MORE)

RD THAT NAME THRUOUT AS XXXGONZALEZ.

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

3RD ADD QUESTIONS 255 XXX POWERS."

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES DISCOUNTED THE BOYS STORY. HOWEVER THE U-S ATTORNEY IN EL PASO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE F.B.I. WAS INVESTIGATING THE MATTER.

KATHY FULMER DIED IN LOS ANGELES APRIL 11 1969, FROM AN APPARENT OVERDOSE OF SECANOL. SHORTLY AFTER THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, MISS FULMER HAD TURNED HERSELF IN TO LOS ANGELES POLICE SAYING THAT SHE MIGHT BE THE MYSTERIOUS POLKA-DOT DRESS LADY THEY WERE SEEKING.

POLICE SAY THEY CLEARED KATHY FULMER AND THE YOUNG WOMAN WAS FORGOTTEN IN THE INVESTIGATION UNTIL SHE DIED.

THE MYSTERY OF THE POLKA-DOT DRESS LADY HAS NEVER BEEN FULLY EXPLAINED. SHE ALLEGEDLY WAS STANDING NEXT TO SIRHAN THE NIGHT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

AMBASSADOR HOTEL WAITER VINCENT DIPIERRO TOLD THE GRAND JURY THAT SHE AND SIRHAN WERE SMILING AS SIRHAN OPENED FIRE ON THE SENATOR.

BOOKER GRIFFIN OF THE NEGRO INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION IN LOS ANGELES, SAID HE TOO SAW THE POLKA DOT DRESS WOMAN WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "A WEIRD CAT".

LATER SANDY SERRANO, A YOUNG KENNEDY CAMPAIGN VOLUNTEER WORKER, TOLD POLICE THAT A WOMAN IN A POLKA-DOT DRESS RAN PAST HER SHORTLY AFTER THE MURDER SHOUTING "WE SHOT HIM...WE SHOT KENNEDY".

SUDDENLY ON JUNE 21, 1968, LOS ANGELES POLICE DROPPED THEIR ALL POINTS BULLETIN FOR THE LADY IN THE POLKA-DOT DRESS.

QUESTIONS 4/17/69

4TH ADD QUESTION 255 XXX DRESS.

POLICE SAID THAT MISS SERRANO HAD WITHDRAWN HER STATEMENT ABOUT THE POLKA-DOT DRESS WOMAN. BUT THEY MADE NO COMMENT ON THE STATEMENTS OF BOOKER GRIFFIN OR VINCENT DIPIERRO.

I PERSONALLY LEARNED THROUGH AN EAST COAST SOURCE THAT MEMBERS OF SENATOR KENNEDY'S STAFF IN NEW YORK HAD BEEN ADVISED THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, THAT A DEATH PLOT WAS IMMINENT.

THE MURDER WAS TO TAKE PLACE SOMEWHERE HERE IN CALIFORNIA DURING ONE OF THE MOB SCENES THAT NORMALLY SURROUNDED A KENNEDY RALLY.

LOS ANGELES POLICE WERE GIVEN THIS INFORMATION BUT NEVER REVEALED THEIR FINDINGS.

FINALLY, I LEARNED THAT THE F.B.I. WAS PROBING A POSSIBLE LINK BETWEEN SIRHAN AND THE ARAB TERRORIST ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS AL-FATAH.

SCOURCES HERE TOLD ME THAT ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE HAD SENT A COMPLETE FILE ON THE GROUP TO LOCAL F.B.I. OFFICIALS. THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE F.B.I. WAS LOOKING INTO POSSIBLE FUND RAISING EFFORTS FOR AL-FATAH WHICH MAY HAVE ORIGINATED AT THE CHURCH THE SIRHAN FAMILY BELONGED TO.

1 56 PM

UNANSWERED.)

HOPES TO POINT OUT THAT THERE ARE MANY RESPONSIBLE QUESTIONS THAT REMAIN
THERE WAS A PLOT TO KILL NEW YORK SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY, BUT ON THE
NOTE: THIS REPORT BY ART KEVIN IN NO WAY CHARGES OR HINTS THAT
THIRD MAJOR POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE LAST 2 YEARS.
SHOULD HAVE LEFT SO MANY RELEVANT QUESTIONS UN-ANSWERED FOLLOWING THE
NOW SAID THAT ALL THE GOOD INTENTIONS OF FAIR TRIAL FOR THE ACCUSED
WAS TO ASSURE SIRHAN A FAIR TRIAL.
ISSUED BY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ARTHUR ALARCON WHO SAID HE
AFTER THE SENATOR
WERE FORCED TO REMAIN SILENT BY NEWS MUTE ORDER ISSUED 12
MAINTAIN SILENCE ON THESE AND OTHER QUESTIONS
THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE WERE NEVER HAPPY THAT THEY HAD TO
MUST BE NOTED THAT THROUGHOUT THE INVESTIGATION, LOS ANGELES POLICE
AND QUESTIONS 255 XXX TO.

QUESTIONS 112/69

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/5/69

FROM : SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

On 4/22/69, MICHAEL MC COWAN, Investigator for the team of defense attorneys representing SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, advised that one ART KEVIN of Radio Station KHJ, had made a broadcast over the weekend of 4/19 and 20/69, pertaining to the SIRHAN investigation. In the broadcast, KEVIN referred to several facets of this investigation which he claims were left unanswered. Also in accordance with the foregoing, KEVIN has contacted MC COWAN, former associate with a group of Arabs in a land purchasing venture in San Fernando Valley.

The following is a copy of the KEVIN broadcast as furnished by MC COWAN:

*Israeli - no file
recovered*

*Rev. James W. Murrell
Jerry Lee Owens
Marty Joe Duanto
Self-implanted attack
Gregorio L. Horn - subject
Cathy Fisher - no
Connection
Serrano - polygraph
W. B. Bunn
Brooks Eggen - no basis*

RJL/lgl
(1)

56-156-2842

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Cl O Richards NOR

Submit LHM

Very much uncertain

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/2/69

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1957) (RUC) ^P

from
SUBJECT: KENSALT

OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles airtel to Cincinnati, 4/23/69.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are 22 copies of FD-302 reflecting interview with JOHN PUETZ.

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California

Will review information in LA files to identify one GARY (phonetic), Last Name Unknown, and/or the person charging food and drinks to the KENNEDY bill from the Press Room, possibly Room 109, of the Ambassador Hotel, in order to identify the person described by JAMES D. NICO.

*Make insert to
see interview of
Gary Wayne Wotterman
Report 12/4/68
pg 9*

- ② - Los Angeles (Enc. 22)
1 - Indianapolis
GHA-jbb
(3)



56-156-2843

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MAY 2 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
<i>U.C. Richards</i>	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1957)

5/6/69

SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)

KENSALT

OO: LOS ANGELES

Re Indianapolis letter 5/2/69.

For your information and completion of your files, the GARY referred to is undoubtedly GARY WAYNE DOTTERMAN, 1131 South Balt., Tulsa, Oklahoma, a volunteer advance man working with JERRY BRUNO of Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY's staff.

cy

2 - Indianapolis

① - Los Angeles

WJN:CM

(3)

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)

DATE: 5/5/69

FROM : SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR.

SUBJECT: KENSALT

RE: NANCY JOAN HAMILTON

On 4/22/69, Detective Sergeant MIKE NIELSEN, Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit, advised that the name of one NANCY JOAN HAMILTON has come up in the investigation of the assassination of the late ROBERT F. KENNEDY. According to NIELSEN, this name was furnished to the Los Angeles Police Department by the Office of the California State Attorney General. The only indication of possible importance to this investigation is that a photograph of one NANCY JOAN HAMILTON was furnished along with the correspondence from the Attorney General's Office. The original source of information to the Office of the Attorney General was JOHN CHRISTIAN, formerly affiliated with Rampart's Magazine.

According to Detective Sergeant CHARLES COLLINS, also of the Los Angeles Police Department, SUS Unit, one NANCY JOAN HAMILTON entered into bankruptcy proceedings in November 1967 under bankruptcy case number 25899. That NANCY JOAN HAMILTON is reported to have been married to one BEN L. HAMILTON. According to COLLINS, the significance of the foregoing is that CHRISTIAN suggested HAMILTON might be the girl in the polka dot dress which has originally been figured in this investigation.

An interview of the above described individuals will be undertaken by the Los Angeles Police Department at which time the results thereof will be made available to the Los Angeles Office.

RJL/lg
(1)

56-156-2845

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MAY 9 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FEB 25 1968

RCK:WW:MTS:ag
166-12C-1

Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

Assassination of
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
on June 5, 1968

Good return

In connection with your investigation into the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, it has been brought to my attention that one Walter S. Crowe, Jr., and one Thomas D. Good, both of whom were high school and Pasadena City College acquaintances of Sirhan B. Sirhan, and who have been identified as close friends of Sirhan, have been members of youth sections of the Southern California District Communist Party.

2nd 88

Crowe has admitted to the Bureau that on May 2, 1968, approximately four weeks before the assassination, he spent an evening with Sirhan and that their conversation on that occasion included a discussion about the Communist Party. According to information furnished on June 5, 1968, to your Bureau by a reliable confidential source, the conversation also included an attempt by Crowe to recruit Sirhan into the Communist Party. On July 18, 1968, Crowe admitted to a Los Angeles Police Department polygraph examiner that he and Sirhan had also discussed politics, Senator Kennedy, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and revolutionary tactics. According to the transcript of the polygraph examiner's interview, Crowe stated that he "may have tried to interest" Sirhan in joining the Communist Party, and that Sirhan "could have" spoken of the possibility of shooting Senator Kennedy. Finally, Crowe has told your Bureau that he has a "dreadful" fear that he might have

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

been responsible for the assassination, and he has told the polygraph examiner, "I would have to say that I have to share the guilt." Unrelated "Security Matter" investigations by your Bureau have confirmed the Communist Party memberships of Crowe and Good.

In view of the foregoing, I want to make sure that your investigation into this matter includes a full inquiry into the possibility that the killing of Senator Kennedy might have had its genesis in a conspiracy involving Communist Party members and that Sirhan might have been a knowing or unknowing instrument thereof. Your inquiry in that regard should include efforts to:

1. Identify and interview the other two individuals who, according to Crowe, were with him and Sirhan on the evening of May 2, 1968. (Crowe said that the other two persons were former students whom he recognized and who were friends of Sirhan.) Notwithstanding Crowe's and Good's statements to the contrary, your inquiry should include the possibility that Thomas Good was with Crowe and Sirhan on May 2, in view of Crowe's statement to the Los Angeles Police Department that:

I -- suppose he had never met, you know, Tom [subsequently identified by Crowe as Tom Good] and I, suppose we hadn't been there, what -- would he have -- would his frustrations have come out on a -- to -- on a political level.

In this regard, we have noted that numerous revolutionary-type writings, as well as notations under date of May 18, 1968, about killing Senator Kennedy, appear in Sirhan's notebook just a few pages after the notations "Tom" and "Walter." In attempting to identify the other two persons, please also identify and interview the "other seven members" of the

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

"Student Club of the Communist Party" which Crowe admitted forming at UCLA in April 1967, as well as the persons mentioned by Crowe to the Los Angeles Police Department as being mutual friends of [Crowe] and Sirhan (Charles Krill, Lou Bennett, Walter Hahn, and Gordon Wear). Finally, please identify and interview Crowe's "friend Bill the guy that lives at the co-op" (see polygraph examination), whom Crowe apparently spoke to about his May 2 meeting with Sirhan.

2. Ascertain, if possible, the activities of Crowe and Good on June 4-5, 1968.

3. Corroborate and/or refute the inconsistent stories of Crowe and Crowe's mother concerning the circumstances leading up to the May 2 meeting between Crowe and Sirhan (apparently their first contact since 1965).

We would appreciate your obtaining for us any Los Angeles Police Department reports relating to their investigation into this aspect of the case (other than the interview of Crowe's mother and the polygraph examination of Crowe).

Finally, I have noted the information set forth in September 1968 memoranda of your Bureau concerning Students for a Democratic Society that on August 24, 1968, Thomas Good traveled from Dallas, Texas, to Havana, Cuba, by way of Mexico City. Please advise whether any other information is available concerning this trip, and whether there is any indication that Crowe traveled outside the United States at any time.

In view of the fact that the Sirhan trial is now in progress, please contact District Attorney Evelle J. Younger and Deputy Chief Robert A. Houghton of the Los Angeles Police Department before conducting the investigation requested above. If District Attorney Younger or Deputy Chief Houghton have any objection to this aspect of the case being explored at this time, the inquiry should await the conclusion of the Sirhan trial.

CONFIDENTIAL

3 Krill
1804,
Bennett
1804
3 Hahn
1804
2 Wear
1804
Good

1804 PO has not + will not interview

17351

Crowe
1804, X#p 672, 1003
E29, E8, P13
1496, 479
E26, X7 P177, 118
2681, A102
B39, E1, P18
09, 811, H
A98, 111
X1, 1006, 1009
X7 P174, B65
116, 397, 453
1717, 1718
2701, 2702
2712
X7 P 176, 177
B41, E4 P10
E7 P7
X4 P594
X4 P551
574, 576, 906
909

A.O.

FBI

Date: February 27, 1969

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

To: SACs, Los Angeles (Enclosure)
 Miami (Enclosure)
 New York (Enclosure)
 San Francisco (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI

KENSALT .

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8-12-86 BY SP6 BJA/Hyp

C.N. 255,315

Enclosed for the assistance of each recipient office is one copy of Department letter to the Bureau dated 2/25/69 captioned, "Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on 6/5/68."

Pursuant to instructions contained in the enclosure on page three, last paragraph, Los Angeles should immediately contact District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, and Deputy Chief Robert A. Houghton of the Los Angeles Police Department to determine if these individuals have any objection to the Bureau conducting at this time investigation requested by the Department as set forth in the enclosure. Advise the Bureau and the San Francisco Office of the results of this contact.

If no objections are interposed, both Los Angeles and San Francisco should promptly proceed with the requested Department investigation as outlined in the enclosure. Interview of other Club members of the Student Club, Los Angeles Communist Party (CP), should be conducted unless some reason prevails dictating against same. In each instance of this type submit pertinent details concerning the proposed interview to the Bureau along with your recommendations.

Every effort should be made to comply with the Department's requests in this matter and your investigation must be penetrative and thorough. It is desired that the

56-156-2847

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Airtel to Los Angeles, et al.
KENSALT

results of your inquiry leave no doubt as to the exact relationship that existed between Walter Crowe, Thomas Good and Sirhan B. Sirhan prior to 6/5/68, and the extent of influence of Crowe and/or Good over Sirhan, if any.

Additionally, recipient offices should contact respective top-level sources to determine if these sources are in possession of any information indicating a possible conspiracy involving the CP and/or its members in the assassination of the late Senator Kennedy. These sources should be specifically queried as to whether Crowe, Good or Sirhan were or are known to them personally and, if so, the extent of such knowledge should be fully explored. For the information of the New York and Miami Offices, Crowe is described as a 23-year-old white male, 5'7", 135 pounds, medium build, brown hair and brown eyes. He is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles and is currently employed as a social worker by Los Angeles County. He was a member of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs and a member of the Student Club, Los Angeles CP from 1966 through 1968. Thomas Good is described as a white male, aged 23, 5'2", 135 pounds, brown hair and brown eyes. He is a graduate of San Jose State College, California, is currently unemployed and resides at 245 Page Street, San Francisco, California. He became affiliated with the Students for a Democratic Society in 1965 and became a member of the San Jose CP Youth Club in either late 1967 or early 1968.

Los Angeles and San Francisco should insure that photographs of Crowe and Good are promptly furnished recipient offices where needed.

Results of the above-requested investigation should be submitted in memorandum form suitable for dissemination bearing the above caption. This matter must be handled maturely and exhaustively and no undue delay will be tolerated.

F B I

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-587)
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (56-156)(P)
 SUBJECT: KENSALT

ReBuairtel 2/27/69.

On 3/3/69 LYNN COMPTON, who is head of the District Attorney's staff handling the case involving SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, was contacted regarding the inquiries made by the Department of Justice. These inquiries were reviewed with Mr. COMPTON, and he advised that he had no objection to the FBI conducting discreet inquiry in this matter at this time. He further added that the questions posed by the Department as concerns WALTER CROWE had been resolved to a great degree by the investigation conducted to date, and that he considered the CROWE matter completed.

On 3/3/69 Deputy Chief ROBERT A. HOUGHTON, Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), was contacted, and Deputy Chief HOUGHTON advised that he felt inquiries along this line might be better instituted following the conclusion of the current trial. He advised that the LAPD, on the basis of the polygraph examination and FBI reports, has concluded that THOMAS GOOD has no connection with the current matter, and that WALTER CROWE has fully cooperated in his interviews that were conducted by the LAPD.

In connection with Item 1 of the Department's request,

- 3 - Bureau (AM)
- 2 - Miami (44-1880)(AM)(Encs. - 3)
- 2 - New York (AM)(Encs. - 3)
- 2 - San Francisco (62-5481)(AM)(Enc. - 1)
- ② - Los Angeles

WJN:CM
 (11)

SEARCHED _____

INDEXED _____

SERIALIZED _____

FILED _____

OFFICE COPY

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

56-156-2848

LA 56-156

the Departmental memorandum notes parenthetically that CROWE identified two other persons who were former students whom he recognized and who were friends of SIRHAN. The polygraph examination, on page 14, indicates that two friends of SIRHAN came into the restaurant where CROWE and SIRHAN were speaking, and that CROWE did not know these individuals, though he did indicate that they all went out and had some beer. CROWE was also asked during the polygraph examination whether or not GOOD was present on ~~March 2~~ 3/2, to which he answered "No", which was not indicated as an untruthful response.

With regard to Item 2, the activities of CROWE were set forth for June 4 in Los Angeles letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 1/27/69.

In connection with the Department's request for additional police reports, they are now in possession of all data with regard to the WALTER CROWE aspect of this matter.

The Department also asked, in addition to interviewing members of the Students Club, that the FBI identify and interview CROWE's "friend BILL." This is LA 4688-S, who was interviewed at length by Departmental Attorney ROBERT CRANDALL while he was in Los Angeles at the specific request of the Department concerning CROWE.

It is anticipated that WALTER CROWE will possibly be utilized by the defense on 3/5/69 as a witness.

At the present time Los Angeles has developed a source who is closely acquainted with CROWE at his place of employment, and as of 3/4/69 CROWE advised that he had been in contact with the defense attorney, GRANT COOPER, on the morning of 3/4/69, and that COOPER plans to ask him only one or two questions on the stand, which would concern themselves with the change in SIRHAN's personality from the time CROWE last saw him in 1965 until he saw him in early May of 1968.

For the information of other offices, Los Angeles LHM of 1/27/69 reported on CROWE's joining the Communist Party and his subsequent dropping the Communist Party in approximately October 1968.

LA 56-156

The request of the Department concerning other members of the Student Club of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) is being reviewed. Their individual files are being analyzed, and it is anticipated that following CROWE's appearance on the witness stand, which will receive due publicity, these members will be contacted for any information they may possess regarding statements by CROWE as concerns SIRHAN and any information they themselves may possess concerning SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN. At the same time, it should be noted that there is absolutely no indication that any members of this Club have ever been associated in any way with SIRHAN, the SIRHAN family or the assassination of Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

The San Francisco Division is origin in the case involving THOMAS GOOD, and, accordingly, for the benefit of San Francisco there is enclosed herewith a photograph of WALTER CROWE to be utilized in connection with their interview of GOOD. (San Francisco File 100-56267). It is noted that the Department in the opening paragraph of its memorandum indicates that GOOD, as well as CROWE, was a member of the SCDCP. There is no information available at Los Angeles to indicate that GOOD was ever a member of the Communist Party in the Southern California District. His membership apparently is at San Jose, California, in the Communist Party Youth Club in the Northern District.

For the benefit of the Miami and New York Divisions for display to high level informants, there are enclosed photographs of THOMAS GOOD, SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN and WALTER SHERRILL CROWE. Each office is requested to prepare the results of their efforts in an insert form suitable for inclusion in a LHM that will be prepared by Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Division will interview all persons named by the Department and attempt to identify the two individuals whom CROWE and SIRHAN met on 5/2/68.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
BE ADDRESSED:
THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA 7, CANADA



TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE DOIT
ÊTRE ADRESSÉE COMME SUIV:
LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA 7, CANADA

HEADQUARTERS - DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

YOUR NO. 62-587
VOTRE N°

OTTAWA 7, CANADA

OUR NO. 68HQ-791-C-148
NOTRE N°

April 25, 1969.

Mr. Moss Lee Innes,
c/o United States Embassy,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY G-1 BJA/14
C.N. 253,315

Re: Stus PRUSZYNSKI -
Potential Witness in the
Assassination of Senator Robert
F. KENNEDY.

Attached is the tape recording made from
Mr. PRUSZYNSKI's recording, requested in F.B.I.
correspondence of February 26, 1969. It need not
be returned.

Encl.

W.F.G. Perry, Insp.,
A/Officer in Charge,
Criminal Investigation Branch.

56-157-2849

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 8 1969	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	
A. J. Richards	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ^NLos Angeles

DATE: May 6, 1969

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: KENSALT

RE: STUS PRUSZYNSKI

ReRCMP letter dated February 13, 1969 to Legat, Ottawa a copy of which was forwarded Los Angeles under date of 2-26-69.

Attached is a copy of a letter from RCMP to Legat, Ottawa dated April 25, 1969. The content of which is self-explanatory.

The tape in question is being examined. It will be furnished the Los Angeles Office upon completion along with results of examination.

Enclosure ^N

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-86 BY G-1 BGA/142

C.N. 255,315

XN

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X-7 P-32, 187

File Stripped
Initials ^{RED}
Date 9-1-78

56-156-2850

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAY 8 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
A. O. Richards	

